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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. I NO. 169. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 7-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA." 7000 tons, fitted will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Carrying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 594	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Muramatsi.	5500	24th Aug.	9th Sept.
Jiuwen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th ov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5800	16th Nov.	28th Nov

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695,	Th. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡C M
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri, 19th Sep	a.m.	Direc
LHASA ..	2184,	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	†P.D. & C.M

† Porebander Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. Cutch Mandvi
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday, 18th, Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th October
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

16th September, 1913.
161

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£17,139,552

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C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
1760

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £600,000.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay) Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges. Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
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Merkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
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Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

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No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

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An inexhaustible collection.

A "Limerick" competition which was recently started in Bombay by a Sunday paper has brought forth apparent evidence of an abundance of latent poetical talent.

One of our staff has sent us the following lines, but as he has not given them any name we presume he means that they may be accepted as the outcome of the Bombay "Limerick" Fever. We are inclined to give the verse, however, rather an elevated place by reason of its sentimenta character and so we will call it.

"A Maiden's Soliloquy."

"Ring, ring beautiful ring
What Elysian dreams of the future you bring
Earthly emblem of love—
That miracle from above:
You're a joy to my soul, little thing."

RINGS FOR
ENGAGEMENT
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WEDDING
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DIAMONDS
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FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.
Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned diminishes the value of diamonds considerably.

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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FREE FIRE INSURANCE.
Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
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Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
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THE LATEST HAIR DESTROYER.
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A SMART YOUNG LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of Commercial and Legal work, 5 years experience, would like to join a European firm of good standing. Starting salary Rs. 90 or 100 with prospects. For further particulars. Apply Box 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an Up-country road work, for a Sub-overseer, having a fair knowledge of English, knowing surveying and levelling and having experience of road construction work.

2. A Clerk having experience of keeping accounts as required in P. W. Dept.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect & Surveyor.
0465

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA.

An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, will be required from October 15th, 1913, till the end of December, to take charge of one of the lower forms of the school.

Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem, and furnished quarters.

Apply, giving full personal and educational particualrs, and sending copies only of testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL.

REQUIRED at once by the Gurdaspur District Board, a Superintendent of Arboriculture. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 per month, plus Rs. 25 horse allowance. Must be a good rider and otherwise physically fit and active and must also have some expert knowledge of arboriculture. Forest trained man preferred. Apply with copies of certificates to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gurdaspur.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.
0470

WANTED—An expert Polo and Golf Master. Apply with testimonials and salary required to RAJA SAHEB DEO BAHADUR, Heir Apparent, Sirguja, C.P.

WANTED a very showy Male Elephant for "Sawari."—Please state height, age and price with photograph, to HAZUR, A. D. C., Bhavnagar State.

WANTED, European Managers and sub-Tenants for our many R. F. A. Tenancies in different stations.—Apply sharp with references to LALTA PERSHAD & SONS, Jhansi.

WANTED—Bull Hastiff put 2 to 6 months old. Reply sharp stating pedigree and price to—

RAMPAL SINGH,
Sidhauli, R. & K. Ry.

WANTED good Goanese Cook and Butler in Lahore, middle October. Good references required.—Apply Major AINSWORTH, 11 Egerton Road, Lahore.

WANTED one Clerk immediately with a good knowledge of English correspondence and name of electrical goods. Pay Rs. 50 per month consolidated.—Apply to the HOME SECRETARY, Rampur State, U. P.

WANTED a person well up in the art of ensnaring monkeys for removal from the town. Particulars as to the charges &c, required.

Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Board, Ghaziabad.

WANTED—A European or Parsi as PRIVATE SECRETAR to an Inidan Potentate, knowledge of Law necessary. Free board and lodging. State terms. Apply "Z" Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0462

WANTED LADY ASSISTANTS with experience in the Drapery business. Lahore winter, Simla summer months. Apply stating previous experience to E. CLARKE, Bank Buildings, Simla.

WANTED—A female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Civil Hospital, Secunderabad; pay Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 10 house rent. Applications to be forwarded to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad.

WANTED—A PROOF READER, one knowing Gujarathi and Marathi will be preferred. Previous experience is essential.

Also a man who can take charge of Machine, Composing and Binding Departments, must know English and either Marathi or Gujarathi. Apply stating salary to Box 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0464

WANTED.

WANTED—For the sick Children's Hospital, Jubbulpore, immediately a female MIDWIFE and COMPOUNDER. Apply for particulars to the CIVIL SURGEON, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED PUPILS—A PERSIAN TEACHER well acquainted with Guzrati, Persian, Arabic and Urdoo Languages is willing to give tutions. Charges very moderate. Apply "XYZ" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WANTED a thoroughly competent Printer and Enlarger accustomed to good work. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to G. W. LAWRIE & Co., Naini Tal.

WANTED PUPILS.—The undersigned has opened a class for higher Arabic and Persian at Room No. 48, Gul Mohamed Building, 1st Peerkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada, from 7 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 9 p.m.

F. TEHRANI.

WANTED a Lecturer to teach English and Logic to Intermediate classes at the Agra College. Initial salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Agra College Committee, at once.

WANTED HINDI or URDU SHORTHAND WRITERS. Pay according to qualifications.

Apply before the end of this month stating terms to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar
Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED a Munshi for Persian in the Baroda College. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Munshi Fazil Examination certificate of the Punjab University and knowledge of English as well as fluency in speaking Persian necessary.—Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda, before 31st of October 1913.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Rishikul Brahmchari Ashram, Hardwar, with the following qualifications:

(1) A graduate,
(2) A good disciplinarian.
(3) An experienced teacher,
(4) Sanatan Dharmi,
(5) A profound Sanskrit Scholar.

Pay Rs. 150, with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to

SECRETARY,
Rishikul, Hardwar.

WANTED for the Aminabad (Municipal) High School, Lucknow, a Second Master, salary Rs. 90-6-120 per mensem; and a Science Master, salary Rs. 75-5-100 per mensem. A graduate L. T. in the case of the former and a B. Sc. in the case of the latter teacher will be preferred.

The applicants must have resided in the United Provinces at least for a period of 3 years.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1913.

M. N. CHAKBAST, B.A.,
Offg. Secretary Municipal Board.
Lucknow.
The 1st Sept. 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra, and

B A CODE OF INSTRUCTION for the young (in English). Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader High Court Appellate Side.
Author of "Useful Instruction"
in Matters Religious, Moral,
and other, in three vols.
Dumas (near Surat).
14th September, 1913.

THREE NEW CHAIRS have been created in the Assistant Staff of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. (1) History, (2) English, and (3) Persian. Initial salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Promotion according to graded scheme. Selected candidates should join College on the 16th October, 1913. Communications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE wire Fox-terrier puppies, 6 weeks old. Bitches Rs. 30 each. Dog Rs. 40. Apply H. McCOMAS, Shahjahanpur.

FOR SALE a Brand New BIANCHI CAR, 18/24 h.p., Landaulette Body, fitted with special large-sized Dunlop Limousine Tyres, 880 by 120, Electric Light, 12 vols. Head Lamps, Mirror, Clock, Smith's Speedometer. Cost Rs. 10,030. A reasonable offer will be accepted. The car can be seen by appointment with the undersigned.

R. N. WADIA,
"Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill,
Bombay.

FOR SALE

IMPORTANT TO LARGE COTTON MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES, ETC.—FOR SALE. One Second hand Compound Surface condensing Corlis Valve Engine, 800 H.P., by Hick Hargreaves, 26 by 44, by 72, running smoothly, 60 revolutions, 20 ropes, 1¾in. dia. with patent Automatic Barring Engine, all in good working order, with all fittings complete, capable to run a cotton mill of 25,000 Spindles and 400 Looms for another 20 years, to be sold very cheap as it lies at the old Soonderdas Mill, Gilder Street, Byculla, Bombay.

·280 ROSS RIFLE, practically new, only fired a few rounds. In green canvas case, and about 30 rounds of ammunition, Rs. 250. Apply LIEUT. DIXON, Middx. Regt., Cawnpore.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Mlabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath room's, best sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

A flat in Gool Mansion on the top floor front. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0469

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BET LET, for Office, a Part of the 2nd FLOOR, of BHESANIA BUILDING, 171, Hornby Road, Fort.

C. M. BHESANIA & Co.

TO BE LET TOP FLOOR, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Excellent premises for a European firm. Apply

MANAGER,
Cook's Building,
Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, spacious, well ventilated FLATS in Rachel Lodge, consisting of large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, etc., fitted with Electric Lights and fans. Open to Westerly breeze. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, lately occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
A. PRINCE BUILDINGS
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th September, 1913. 0547

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 2nd September, 1913.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October, 1913.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer,
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 15th September, 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1913 by THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of Teak wood timbers, scantlings. Planks and Teak Keys of sizes required for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

Tenders should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, superscribed "Tender for Sawn Teak Timber and Wooden Keys."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each from the Superintendent of Stores, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Perambur, 8th September, 1913.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—

(1) Area occupied by the building, 1753 sq. yds. roughly.

(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.

(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.

The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and abuts on two of the main city roads. fans. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads

The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferrotypes can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.

G. G. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 8th September, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto 31st May for the temporary appointment of Assistant Engineer for about 9 months from 1st October 1913 on a salary of Rs. 600/- p.m. on the work of supervising the extension of the Tansa Dam. Only those with experience of masonry works on a large scale need apply.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST.
A.M.I.C.E.
Ag: Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE services of two supervisors are required at once to supervise construction of Tansa Masonry Dam. The appointments will be for about 1 year and the salaries Rs. 180/- and Rs. 150/- respectively. Applicants must be expert with level and theodolite and experienced in the construction of heavy masonry in stone.

Applications by letter will be received not later than Monday 22nd Instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST.
A.M.I.C.E.
Ag: Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto 30th instant for the temporary appointment of Assistant Engineer for about 9 months from 1st October 1913 on a salary of Rs. 600 p. m. on the work of supervising the extension of the Tansa Dam. Only those with experience of masonry works on a large scale need apply.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST, A.M.I.C.E,
Ag: Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 15th September, 1913. 0468

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

The Manager
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BHAUNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

OPENING of the remaining two stations of Botad-Jasdan Extension:—The public are hereby informed that the two remaining stations Galiana and Jasdan, will be opened for local and through booking of Coaching and Goods traffic on and from 15th September 1913, from which date the train service will be revised as follows:—

		H. M.
Botad Junction	dep.	8 15
Paliyad Road	,,	9 5
Vinchhia	,,	10 0
Galiana	,,	10 50
Jasdan	arr.	11 20
Jasdan	dep.	12 25
Galiana	,,	13 0
Vinchhia	,,	13 55
Paliyad Road	,,	14 50
Botad Junction	arr.	15 35

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 12th Sept. 1913.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of four European Drivers' quarters at Abu Road.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the Railway Company tender form. Tender form as well as the condition of contract and specification of works and Bill of quantities and blank form for schedule of rates, may be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I Railway, Abu Road, on any week day during office hours.

Plans for the proposed work may be inspected at the same office at same time.

3. Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed on outside of cover "Tender for Drivers' quarters at Abu Road" will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Abu Road, up to 12 noon of Monday, 29th day of September 1913.

4. With the tender must be enclosed a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 1,369 earnest money has been deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cashier, Ajmer, or Bombay. Unsuccessful tenderers will receive back their earnest money in due course.

5. The successful tenderer if any, will be required within 7 days of the acceptance of his tender, to sign the "Condition of Contract" referred to in para 2 and to deposit with the B. B. and C. I. Railway the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Both the earnest money and security named will be retained by the Ry. Company till final payments are made, subject to the condition of the contract and any deduction made in accordance with the same.

6. The acceptance or rejection of the tenders lies with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

7. No free passes of any sort will be allowed under any circumstances.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

E. CONDON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Abu Division,
Abu Road.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-night! To-night

GRAND NEW Programme.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYL

An entirely new Production—2,000 feet of perf

Colour-photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. (Drama taken after Si

Scott's charming Romance.)

FIGHTING DAN. (Thrilling American War Drama.)

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COM

3 SHOWS: nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30

10 to 11.

Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15,

PRIZE SHOWS—Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; Pictures only at 8-30 p. m.)

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE

MISS ALICE DIGBY

remains for another week. New and Catchy Songs and Another International Dance.

MATINEE.

To-morrow at 3 p.m.

LES MISERABLES

(by Victor Hugo)
will be shown complete.

PRIZES

at 6-30 To-morrow.

being the Khwdadsal Holiday when
3 SILK SAREES will be given away.
147

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 19th, and SATURDAY the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT MAHOMED HAJI JAMAL IN A GINNING FACTORY AT SIPRI BAZAR, JHANSI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester), diameter 15in., Stroke 32in. one Lancashire Boiler, 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 Donkey Pump, 2 water tanks, Blacksmith's tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CARWFORD & Co., (Contd.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR 2/3 SHARE IN A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Manipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and another Insolvents, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell on Saturday the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) The Right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the following Vacant piece of land on the premises at Matunga near the Leper Asylum.

PARTICULARS:—The right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in their 2/3 share in the vacant piece of land situate at Matunga on the East of the public Road from Sion to Bombay near the Matunga Leper Asylum and admeasuring 4761 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/1105 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 472 and New No. 210 and which is bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on the East by a vacant piece of land on the West by the aforesaid Sion to Bombay Road, on the North by the public passage and on the South partly by a vacant piece of land and partly by a Portuguese Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 2nd day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) At their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Devidas Morarjee and his widow Bai Dahibai, consisting of pearl vank, wristlets, ear-rings, boogdies, thorias, diamond ear-rings, diamond ring, gold ornaments such as Kadas, bangles, mohanmala, necklace, chedda, head ornaments, kanthi, rings, ivory choodies, silver pots, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 16th September, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,556 BAGS RICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. S.S. "African Monarch."
859 bags rice.
Ex. S.S. "St. George."
657 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Good Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, castorseed, jawari, harda, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, oil, Luggage, E. casks, iron bars, broken stones, coal, popyseeds cotton, cotton pieces, E. drums, jogree, nagree, loose c.i sheets, bagging, chillies, sweeping grain, old records, condemned sheets, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th September, 1913. 256

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.

PERFECTLY SPRUNG

PERFECT LUBRICATION

PERFECTION OF COMFORT.

THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.

WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND S COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS
THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,
35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 15th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records a heavy fall of 1.21" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is considerably drier in the south-east Punjab. Temperature has fallen and is now below the average in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual over the whole division. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is slightly above the average at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind, while skies are lightly clouded in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para records 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in north Gujarat and West Central India and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is below the average in north Gujarat; the minimum is in defect at Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Saugor, Khandwa and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average. Temperature during day is in excess at most places in the Bombay Deccan. The minimum is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain of importance except a fall of 1.21" in the north Punjab during a thunderstorm has been reported. Light showers are recorded in east Kathiawar. Clouded has decreased and sea has become moderate on the Coromandal Coast.

Some showers are likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few falls may occur in north Gujarat and in extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 15th of September 1913.

STATIONS	Sunshine in Hours. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Sunshine in Hours. Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)..	9.3	8.7	5.0	75	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	9.1	3.8	2.8	85	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)..	9.2	8.5	1.7	76	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	9.9	3.7	8.5	71	..	10.28	+5.67
Rawalpindi ..	7.9	0.6	3.1	80	1.21	24.44	+3.00
Lahore ..	9.8	4.7	4.7	54	..	18.09	+3.55
Sirsa ..	9.9	3.7	5.0	56	..	17.84	+7.27
Ambala ..	9.7	5.7	2.9	61	..	28.21	+6.25
Delhi ..	9.7	3.7	7.8	60	..	13.56	—7.65
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra ..	9.9	1.8	0.3	49	..	7.39	—15.23
Mainpuri ..	9.8	8.8	0.1	66	..	10.66	—11.24
Jhansi ..	9.7	6.7	5.8	61	..	9.64	—5.47
Cawapore ..	9.8	1.7	3.9	62	..	18.79	—11.05
Allahabad ..	9.5	1.7	6.0	60	..	22.36	—9.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad ..	10.2	1.7	7.3	68	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi ..	8.5	0.7	7.6	82	..	12.01	+5.95
Ajmer ..	8.0	6.7	3.2	77	..	10.64	—7.59
Jalpur ..	9.5	7.7	3.1	66	..	12.71	—7.99
Kotah ..	9.2	1.7	4.0	62	..	16.10	—8.90
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	8.7	5.7	3.3	82	..	38.37	+25.68
Dwarka ..	4.3	0.7	2.2	86	..	17.35	3.97
Veraval ..	8.4	1.7	8.3	77	..	24.55	+8.20
Rajkot ..	8.8	1.6	8.8	80	0.04	27.78	+4.02
Bhavnagar Para. ..	9.2	0.7	1.3	80	0.12	35.93	+17.53
Surat ..	8.8	4.7	5.1	80	..	37.12	+0.51
Ahmedabad ..	8.6	0.7	4.7	87	..	35.61	+8.02
Deesa ..	8.5	2.7	3.4	86	..	33.16	+13.11
Neemuch ..	8.4	9.6	8.0	87	..	23.89	—1.65
Indore ..	8.1	1.6	6.1	92	..	36.23	+9.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbelpore ..	8.7	3.7	1.8	74	..	30.38	—17.52
Saugor ..	8.6	3.6	7.6	83	..	22.92	—16.39
Hoshangabad ..	8.7	7.7	0.4	78	..	36.31	—6.02
Khandwa ..	8.6	2.6	8.6	77	..	38.15	—13.32
Akola ..	8.9	7.6	9.3	68	..	25.81	+0.86
Amraoti ..	8.7	8.7	8.5	79	..	..	..
Nagpur ..	8.8	6.7	0.8	68	..	43.22	+3.37
Chanda ..	8.8	0.7	2.0	72	..	50.93	+7.59
Raipur ..	8.9	7.7	3.6	76	..	35.07	—5.62
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	8.6	0.7	7.4	87	0.01	65.46	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	8.4	8.7	2.9	87	0.01	67.12	—24.03
Mormugao ..	8.5	0.7	5.2	86	..	82.34	—0.45
Karwar ..	8.3	7.7	5.0	91	..	83.22	—23.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	9.1	0.6	9.1	70	..	13.39	—2.58
Ahmednagar ..	8.9	0.6	2.5	69	..	18.34	+3.26
Poona ..	8.5	0.6	4.8	78	..	22.42	+4.60
Sholapur ..	9.3	8.7	1.6	66	..	11.39	—8.06
Bijapur ..	9.1	2.7	0.3	68	..	8.95	—2.59
Belgaum ..	7.6	3.6	3.5	85	..	31.62	—4.19
Aurangabad ..	8.6	9.6	5.5	72	..	29.08	—1.33
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	8.8	9.7	1.2	68	..	36.49	3.86
Hyderabad ..	8.6	3.7	3.2	68	..	14.28	—6.79
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore ..	8.4	8.7	3.8	80	..	80.73	—23.78
Calicut ..	8.5	3.7	4.6	84	..	67.00	—18.37
Cochin ..	8.6	2.7	5.7	82	..	65.08	—3.61
Colombo ..	8.5	0.7	8.0	86	..	13.25	—5.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam. ..	8.5	8.7	6.2	78	..	9.55	—11.12
Bellary ..	9.5	0.7	3.3	42	..	3.07	—5.22
Cuddapah ..	9.2	5.7	7.0	62	..	5.63	—10.74
Madras ..	9.2	0.7	9.0	83	..	5.66	7.69
Bangalore ..	8.5	3.6	4.8	67	..	9.87	—6.10
Coimbatore ..	8.7	9.6	9.8	81	..	2.83	—1.93
Trichinopoly ..	9.7	1.7	6.8	52	..	1.98	—6.99
Nagapatam ..	9.5	2.7	7.7	75	..	7.12	—2.00

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purnea, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, reports strong southerly wind and heavy sea of Socotra, remainder light wind and fine smooth sea.

A WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The disturbance in the Bay is slowly moving towards the coast near Saugor Island, but does not appear to be of any great intensity. The Arabian Sea monsoon has given no rain and that of the Bay current hardly extended to the west of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma; fairly general in Bengal; local in Assam, Kashmir and Central India east. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, north Punjab, the north-west Frontier Provinces, south Rajputana and the north Madras coast. Bassein reports one inch, Toungoo and Monywa three quarters; Gauhati one and half; Jessore one; Behrampore three; Rawalpindi and Mount Abu one; Sutna a quarter and Gopalpur one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 13th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·853
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	„	76·2
Dew Point	„	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	3·4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do.	..	76·5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	W&W,W,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	92
Fall of Rain	inches	0·06
Total fall during month	..	2·59
Total fall during year	..	65·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 15th september.. ..	..	0·01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th September 1913 was 30.065 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Doc Sikll.

1913		High water.		
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft in
Mon.	15	m 11	27	27 4
		11	37 a	26 9
Tues.	16	m 11	50	27 4
Wed.	17	m 0	6	27 2
		0	13 a	27 4
Thurs.	18	m 0	35	27 3
		0	35 a	27 2
Fri.	19	m 1	5	27 2
		1	1 a	27 9
Satur.	20	m 1	38	27 10
		1	28 a	6 2
Sun.	21	m 2	1b	27 4
		1	57 a	25 7

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	in
Mon.	15	m 4	21	17 6
		4	28 a	17 2
Tues.	16	m 5	22	17 4
		5	51 a	16 9
Wed.	17	m 5	51	17 5
		6	15 a	16 6
Thurs	18	m 6	20	16 9
		6	40 a	17 5
Fri.	19	m 6	49	18 4
		7	6 a	16 6
Satur.	20	m 7	18	19 0
		7	34 a	16 8
Sun,	21	m 7	48	19 11
		8	5 a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise an sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset
15. (Mon.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41 m
17. (Wed.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 40 m
18. (Thurs.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39 m
19. (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38 m
20. (Satur.)	6h. 27	6h. 38
21. (Sun.)	6h. 27	6h. 37

PHASES OF THE MOON :Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 19.9m. P. M,
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M,
New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M,
1st Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A, M.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

Sept. 16.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened to-day firm, but later on during the course of the day underwent a drop of about annas one and a half. The Market opened at Rs. 95-6 improved to Rs. 95-7 but finally closed at Rs. 95-5-6. A fair amount of business was reported to-day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated) changed hands at Par.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a steady tone to-day and a rise was noticed in some shares.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,400 but closed at Rs. 1,392-8.

Kohinoor after touching Rs. 795 closed at Rs. 790.

Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,575 and Centrals to Rs. 2,065.

Phœnix changed hands at Rs. 165.

Crescent improved to Rs. 131-4.

Petits improved to Rs. 3,095.

Swans were in demand at Rs. 285 x.d.

There was no doing in Mill Shares.

Bombay-Burma Trading Shares were quoted at Rs. 672-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 86-8, and Deferred to Rs. 173.

Tata Hydro-Ordinary were placed at Rs. 1,050.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The local cotton market is closed.

The following is extracted from the Liverpool "Cotton Gazette" which we trust will not fail to interest the Bombay Mills.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated	8,000
Total Imports	9,000
Future delivery prices:— Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
..	6·93	6·98
J. A.	6·87	6·92
S. O.	6·81	6·87
N. D.	6·81	6·87
J.	6 82	6·88
F. M.	6·83	6·89
M. A.	6·84	6·90
A. J.	6 85	6·90

JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Forty years ago the poorer classes in Japan went about dressed in straw coats and in paper garments. To-day they are dressed in cotton garments made in Japanese factories. Forty years ago cotton manufacturing was unknown in the kingdom of the Rising Sun. In 1877 the Japanese Government placed orders in England for machinery sufficient to start several "experimental" cotton spinning mills in different parts of the country. In 1882 the first joint stock cotton spinning mill was organised at Osaka, with a mill equipment of only 10,500 spindles. Since then development has been rapid. By 1890 there were 277,895 spindles in the country. In 1900 there were 1,320,988 spindles. At the close of 1912 there were 2,093,538 spindles, and, according to the Consular report on Japan just issued, 45 new mills and extensions of old mills with 750,000 new spindles are planned. How rapidly the Japanese cotton industry has grown up may be seen from the fact that Japan consumed in 1911 1,060,000 bales of raw cotton, or exactly as much as was consumed in that year by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Switzerland combined.

A RIVAL TO LANCASHIRE.

The geographical situation of Japan resembles that of Great Britain. Formerly Great Britain was the workshop and the cotton mill of the Continent of Europe. Japan intends to become the workshop and the cotton mill of Asia, and she is slowly but surely encroaching upon the British markets in the Far East. Raw cotton has become by far the most important article of importation into Japan. In 1911 Japan imported £14,984,000 worth of raw cotton, and in 1912 she imported £20,500,700 worth of raw cotton, weighing 361,710 tons. Until lately the cotton yarn and cloth used in Japan came from Lancashire. Of the cotton tissues imported into Japan in 1911, 93 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. But our cotton trade with Japan is a dying trade. In 1911 Japan imported £1,450,000 worth of cotton goods, but in 1912 she imported only £970,000 worth.

Our Consul reports: "The import of cotton piece goods has been one of the oldest and most important lines of business done between the United Kingdom and Japan, and as it has been the mainstay of some of the old-established foreign houses, the time has come for them to reconsider their position, for it is clear that with the increase in the tariff the day is close at hand when all but special qualities of grey shirtings will cease to be imported."

EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

Japan has, largely owing to the introduction of Protection, acquired for herself a monopoly of her home markets in cton goods, and she is rapidly increasing her exports to the neighbouring continent of Asia, where she encroached upon Great Britain's preserves. Our Consul reports: "The cotton spinners have had an excellent year. Not only has the domestic demand been good, but the export business has been the largest on record, and for the first time for some years mills have been able to work full time, all restriction being done away with. Nearly every company has paid increased dividends, and the profits have been so large that many new companies are being established and extensions of existing concerns being carried on."

The rapidity with which Japan increases her exports will be seen from the fact that her exports of cotton yarn increased from £800 in 1891 to more than £5,000,000 in 1912, and her exports of cotton tissues increased from nothing in 1891 to nearly £3,000,000 last year. During 1912 her exports were as follow:—

Cotton yarns.....	£5,479,800
Cotton tissues	£2,629,800
Cotton towels	£220,600
Cotton underclothing...	£751,300

Practically all the cotton exports of Japan go to Asia. The bulk goes to China, Manchuria, and Corea, but Japan has already begun to invade our Indian market, especially with her cotton towels and cotton hosiery.

JAPAN AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

At present Japan works under a great disadvantage in competing with Lancashire. A very considerable portion of her raw cotton comes from the United States. It is usually transported from the East Coast of the United States to the Pacific Coast overland, and the long railway journey entails great expense and delay. When the Panama Canal is opened Japanese steamers will be able to load the cotton at Galveston and New Orelans, and Japan will be able to obtain her American cotton as cheaply, and almost as expeditiously, as Lancashire. Then Japanese competition may become far more formidable than it is now.

Great Britain need perhaps not fear the Japanese Army and Navy, but she has good reason to watch observantly the progress of economic Japan. The Japanese working man, who is at present being evolved out of the artist of old and out of the present, may become a formidable competitor to the men and women of Lancashire. He has only begun his career, and already he has taken away from England the Japanese market, and is encroaching upon our markets in the Far East.

The Japanese worker has certain great advantages over the Englishman. His wants are few. He lives frugally in little wooden houses. He is willing to work long hours for very little pay. He is pertinacious and energetic, and his energies are directed by extremely able business men.

In competing with Great Britain for the markets of the Far East the Japanese have some great advantages over us. They are nearer the Asiatic countries than we are, and they understand better the Asiatic peoples. A Japanese will learn Chinese as easily as a German will learn English. Hence Japanese commercial travellers are likely to be more successful in China than English travellers. Besides, the Japanese cotton manufacturers have learned to use very largely Chinese and Indian cotton which thy can buy more cheaply than we can buy it. Altogether fate is favouring them. The Japanese workman has only begun competing with the Englishman. Japan is the England of the Far East, and it will undoubtedly in course of time encroach more and more upon those markets of Asia which hitherto we have considered to be a British preserve.—"Daily Dispatch."

MONTHLY SHIPMENT.

LONDON, September 12.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of Aug. 1913

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards.
Bleached and white ..	24,300,000
Unbleached and Grey ..	97,200,000
Dyed and Colored	8,500,000
Printed	14 600 000
Twist and Yarns:—	
Dyed and Bleached	250 000
Unbleached and Grey	560 00
Total Shipments of Salt ..	3,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods':—	Yards
Bleached and White	5,500,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,100,000
Dyed and Colored	4,300 000
Printed	3,300,000
Twist and Yarns:—	
Dyed and Bleached	190,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards
Bleached and White	4,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,400 000
Dyed and Colored	1,400,000
Printed	2,600,000
Twist and Yarns:—	
Dyed and Bleached	400,000
Unbleached and Grey	430,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards
Bleached and white ..	19,100,000
Unbleached and Grey	17,600,000
Dyed and Colored	13,400,000
Printed	24,200,000
Twist and Yarns:—	
Dyed and Bleached	380,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,100,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods:—	Yards
Bleached and white	17,100,000
Unbleached and Grey ..	3,500,000
Dyed and Colored	6,500,000
Printed	9,600,000
Twist and Yarns	
Dyed and Bleached.. ..	50,000
Unbleached and Grey	30,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	18%	1,670
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	98
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,755
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12½	1,480
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. ..	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	14
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	29–12
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10 ..	..	6½%	13
Specie BankRs. 50. ..	Jan-July	9%	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	60
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	16%	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	15%	361
People's Bank ofIndia Rs. 30 ..	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	19%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	..	15
Punjab National Bk.	..	10%	178
EXCHANGE BANK—			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7½	£21
£ 12 B	do.	..	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'	Feb. Aug	11	287
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5	8
National Bank of India £12	Sep, Mar	14½	1079

Spinning and Weaving Companies

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	910
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Bejar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	700XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	20	820
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	205
Central India ..	May-Nov	50	2,005
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	685
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	800
Comba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	April	40	600
Cresuent ..	Mar-Sep.	5	131-4
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-5	250 8
David ..	May-Nov	20	582-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	480
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	620
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,500
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	332-8XD
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	430
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do	Nil.	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	107-8
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	600
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	905
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	155
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Balog ..	May	10	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	905
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,300
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug.	25	790
Lakhmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1355 XD
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,080
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Manarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	236 4
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,450
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	74	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,000
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1392-8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	120
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New 0	12½	285
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,575
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,335XD
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	405
Western India ..	..	Nil.	660
Mysore Spinning ..	Sep.	45	630
	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Belfary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.& M.' ..	..	15	125
Hingoles ..	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Fressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	137-8
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East India ..	Sep.	75	870
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	255
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80. ..	..	4%	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100	..	4	120
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June Dec	..	140
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug.	7	582-8
Ahmedabad Dholaka Railway ..	Sep.-Aug.	7½	132

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'	Oct.-May.	Nil.	150
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20' ..	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua ..	..	..	4
Backy Baco ..	..	..	..
Badh Pile ..	..	..	..
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug.	15	93XD
Bo. Buna T. Corpr.' ..	..	..	672-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L	Feb.-Aug.	3	672-8
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly'	Rs. 2	185
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	180
Bo. Land and Buildin ..	..	30	20
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	5	960
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	408
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	April	20%	217-5
Delhi Flour ..	Dec.-Jan	30llyr	27½
Emprire of I. L, Rs.50	Sept.	3	290
Indian Mercantile. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.' ..	..	3	11
Indian Cotton Oil Company.	Old 100	..	45
	New Issue 25	..	0
	Dec	1½	600
	..	..	20
	..	..	103
	..	..	25
	..	..	..
	March	7%	101
P 100	Oct.-July	13	200
John Roberts & Co.' ..	..	..	50
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	July.	10%	182
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	do.	12½	107½
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	8	101
Marks & Co. ..	July	Nil.	100
Marsland Pre Co. 00	..	..	70
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	7%	25
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	20%	500
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	Rs. 3½	35
Phillips & Co., ..	July	40	505
Port Canning Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Shivraipur Synd. etc	..	45	835XD
Shivrajpur Debs' ..	..	..	22
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soondy & Co., ..	..	Nil.	84
Tata Iron & Steel Co.	D	Jan.	86-8
	P	& July	173
Tata Hydro Electric .. P 800	..	..	173
Taylor & Co., 800	..	4%	1,050
Telephone & Co., ..	May	17½	900
Thacker & Co., ..	July	Rs.2½ Rs. 15	200
			68
			35

Buyer 2 8—Nom—Nominal price
OD—Ooin-dividend XD Ex-dividend.

OPENING FOR BRITISH ENTERPRISE

PETROLEUM IN SICILY.

The existence of petroleum in the island of Sicily, says the Rome correspondent of "The Times," and especially in the district of Nicosia, in Central Sicily, has been known for centuries. With the exception of a short and inconclusive experiment made by a French company 12 years ago, no boring for petroleum had taken place in the island until the inception a few months ago of regular boring operations by an English enterprise, which

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

DOUBTFUL FUTURE OF THE MARKET.

LITTLE BUSINESS BUT A GOOD TONE.

(From our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 29.

An Indian gentleman of political standing, both in India and here, short while ago gave me as the opinion that for half a century at any rate the commercial policy of England as regards India had been dictated by the interests of the people of India. I prefer to lay the flattering unction to my soul, though as political unity, the opinion is not general, even over here. Indeed, however good intentions may be, such undivided disinterestedness for half-a century is a moral impossibility among business men. I am loath to risk views that may do an injustice to anyone, but surely the circumstances of the Indian Currency Commission point a moral. From time to time lately it has been pointed out in these letters how the English public, or those among them capable of thought on such a subject, have been rising to the seriousness of the currency question in your country. But what was the first cause of consternation? Not the terrible risk that the millions of population in India ran in time of famine the value of their silver hoardings depreciated. No! The consternation, rapidly approaching something like panic, set in when we found the available gold of the Western world being absorbed in huge quantities by the great Oriental dependency, and the alarming development in Japan and China, which countries, especially the former, showed an appreciation of the position by using the depreciated price of silver to develop trade and manu- currency rivals. I read that the whole facturies as the expense of their gold pig-iron trade of the Pacific is being carried on by Chinese labour, employed in Hankow or Shansi, and is being exported to America, largely in Japanese bottoms. It is to be hoped that the Commission will be distinguished by broad minded intelligence and that the evidence given will be of that open-minded nature essential at a serious time like the present.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE MONEY MARKET.

In discussing matters of finance there is no cheaper way of earning "kudos" than to adopt a pessimistic policy. Something is sure to go wrong at some time or the other; there are few stocks or shares that do not experience their periods of panic. The temptation to put oneself in the safe position of being able to say, "I told you so?" is great; and the public quickly forgets the numerous cases in which pessimistic propnecies have been falsified, on their acclamation of the financial prophet crying in the wilderness. But much as I would like to join the optimists in their attitude towards the monetary situation in Europe, I find it hard to do so. For seven and a half years the cry of the international bourses has been "a better time is coming," but assuredly that better time has not yet arrived. I incline to think that the official banks of England, France and Berlin have shewn much wisdom in accumulating reserves and protecting themselves against heavy withdrawals. The financial outlook in European capitals is decidely obscure, and the last state of the Balkan business, from the point of view of finance, is likely to be worse than the first. The belligerents are now "taking big," with a view to blostering up their credit, and he will be wisest who does not believe anything he sees on the subject in the average continental journal. Greece, characteristically, is engineering the press, especially in France, with enthusiastic stories of her coming greatness as a European Power. When the investing public have swallowed enough of this kind of thing, they will be asked to open their mouths further for the reception of Greek bonds. All these Balkan states seem to have made up their minds to expensive armaments, and are endeavouring to impress European capital with the favourable condition of their finances. Unfortunately the banking interests of the Great Powers are often as interested in the great armaments producing companies, as they are in anything else. Consequently they are not in an easy position to discourage this fatal extravagance in arms by the ex-billigerents.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

"With the return of moral conditions," writes the chorus of market reporters who represent the Stock Exchange in our daily press, "strong markets may be hoped for." Quite so! Everybody knows that the underlying conditions of the markets are healthy, as they always are after prolonged dearth of business. What the public want to know is whether normal conditions are likely to return. That is a question I have discussed in another part of this letter. The one point on which the chorus is agreed, is an optimistic note on the Money Market. Here again, whatever the horizon may shew it is but a short distance away, and it is the beyond that troubles me. As I have often pointed out, shrewdest judges are apt to fail in their prophecies over the world's monetary developments and I hesitate to be dogmatic. But I fail to see an easy outlook for money after the next two or three months. As for other circumstances that affect markets, how can normal conditions be looked for yet awhile, with Europe armed to the teeth, the Balkan states panting with moral and physical, as well as financial exhaustion, politicl chaos in China, never ending troubles in Central America, unemployment threatening on the Continent and a thousand and one other volcanic elements. It is true that magnificent new fields of production and enterprise are before us, but much must happen before these can even be scratched. Having said so much one can proceed to tell of what has happened in Throgmorton Street during the past week. In the first place the attendance of members on the Stock Exchange has been thin, the House having suffered from usual August holiday markets. On the other hand the tone has not, by any means been bad. Among Consols and other gilt-edge securities, prices have been maintained, but with a minimum of deals. Some advance in Home Railway stocks must be traced to "bear" coverings in view of the coming settlement, rather than to any genuine investment buying or even speculative purchases. As I write news comes from Wall Street of a strong "bull" movement in New York, a surprise probably due to a determined effort on the part of big financial interests. Copper shares have always been kindly looked on in these letters and it is interesting to note that they have been leading factors in cheerful development among our American cousins. Facts and figures, I have given in the past, to justify my favourable view of copper. It must be confessed that money apart, the outlook in the States is as promising as in any part of the world, and in the New York Money Market, conditions are more favourable for the immediate future than is always the case at this time of the year; especially as the Treasury has taken the precaution to promise its aid in advance instead of waiting till time of panic, as has been its custom in the past. Perhaps it may not be long before the antiquated treasury system of America, dating from the peculiar circumstances of 1862 will be finally reformed. Even if crops in the States do not turn out as satisfactory as was expected a few weeks ago, wheat may register a record, and others prove up to the average. The main cause of relief in Wall Street, seems to be a conviction that active intervention will not be necessary in the Mexican imbroglio. Yesterdays, transactions in New York, represented 398,000 shares, a very different register to the paltry figures a few weeks ago. Canadian Pacifics are giving a good account of themselves though Trunk Railway issues have been an irregular market. South African Mining shares have been idle, but here again a better feeling prevails. The rise in the price of tin has favourably affected Nigerian shares, while there has also been a more confident feeling among oils. Abnormal quantities of rubber were offered at Tuesday's sales and the "bears" took advantage of this with adverse effects on prices, but with the approach of the settlement the gentlemen have wished to "cover."

MAYLASIAN PROPERTY.

A delightful surprise has been the figures for the financial year published by the Malay Government. It was generally anticipated that they would shew a deficit on the receipts and expenditure of the Federated States, but as a matter of fact there is a surplus for 1912, the actual revenue having been £4,975,563, against an expenditure of £3,615,556. When one reads of the progress that has been affected in comparatively few years, this portion of the Empire must indeed be congratulated on having accomplished so much without recourse to public loans. It was in 1875, or just thirty-eight years ago, that the British authorities first became engaged in the internal management of what was then a jungle country pure and simple. Now the rulers, besides their civil lists, have commodious palaces provided for themselves and their retinues; the various Government departments are housed in public buildings that English civil servants might envy. The public roads have been described as the best in the world, while railways penetrate the country throughout. The well laid towns are equipped with all modern requirements, including water works on up-to-date principles. Further improvements are being pressed forward and matters would move even faster were it not that mines and estates compete for labour.

A slight reaction in current earnings is shewn by the report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but the price of stock improved on its receipt. The very fact that the working expenditure of the line had advanced, and of the recent fall in the quotation of the stock caused those interested to examine the figures and facts of the report with more than usual care, and the result has been highly satisfactory for the more the report is scrutinised, the less do the mere facts of a slight falling off in the rate of progress in gross receipts and a considerable increase in working expenditure, disturb the equanimity of the reader. After all there have only been two occasions in the history of the company when the present gross increment has been exceeded. They were the 1909-10 and the twelve months immediately preceding the present report. There is no importance in this decline in the current gross earnings in itself; what is at first sight a disturbing factor is the decline taken in conjunction with the growing expenditure. Last year's ratio has been exceeded on more than one occasion, and the railway has speedily adjusted itself to altered conditions. The words of the report go far to explain the position. It points out that the mileage covered by the gross earnings and working expenses has increased from 10,933 miles in 1912 to 11,602 in this fiscal year. The business of a number of these new lines will naturally add but little to the gross income for a time while traffic is being developed; but in the meanwhile their maintenance and operation have a marked effect on the expenses. There has also been more liberal expenditure on maintenance of way and equipment to account for the increase in the working expenses, to say nothing of higher wages in certain directions. Holders of Canadian Pacifics have shewn wisdom in taking a calm view of the present report. There is a margin of many millions of dollars between the present figures and any danger to the present ten per cent. distribution.

NOTABLE GROUP AT GANESHKHIND.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Lady Willingdon, Lord Willingdon, Lord Pentland and Lady Pentland (in oder named) and respective staffs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LATE MR. WILLCOCKS.

ACQUIRING LAND NEAR KEMP'S PREMISES.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. To being in the chair.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed to record the letter from the Secretary forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Improvement Trust meeting.

The proposition being seconded, Dr. Sukhia referred to Mr. Orr's note regarding the open space to be provided on the Nowroji Hill site and the said it taught a good lesson to the Corporation. Mr. Orr had said in his note that if finances did not permit they could not provide open spaces. The Improvement Trust, he said, was created for making sanitary improvements and he ought to have yielded to the official representation of the Corporation. He regretted that in the past the Corporation threw away lacs of rupees after the Gowalia Tank site and did nothing for the Mandvi ward, which was greatly in need of open spaces.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that Dr. Sukhia's remarks came to this that Mr. Orr was a good financier and a bad sanitarian and that the Corporation should take a lesson from Mr. Orr's conduct. He differed entirely from Dr. Sukhia for the Corporation were both good financiers and good sanitarians. Wherever it was possible and whenever they got an opportunity, they provided open spaces and that was the one principle that was arrived at at the time of the debate on the Gowalia tank site. Besides Dr. Sukhia had forgotten that the consideration of this letter was postponed and it might be that the good financier might come to the aid of Dr. Sukhia and also be a good sanitarian. As regards the note, Mr. Wacha observed that the conclusion contained therein was deplorable. The representatives of the Corporation had invariably and uniformly fought for open spaces but they were helpless against the official majority of that body. He would therefore advice Dr. Sukhia to fight against the constitution of that body.

The proposition was then adopted.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WILLCOCKS.

In the absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Mr. D. E. Wacha moved "that the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 22nd August 1913, of Mr. John Willcocks who as a member of the Corporation for two years and reidered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. Wacha remarked that it was lamentable to record the death of an old colleague who had rendered very valuable services to that body for two years. He believed old members must be remembering how independent and how inquisitive Mr. Willcocks was and what a keen interest he took in engineering questions that came up before that body.

Sir Bhalchandra, in seconding the proposition, endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Wacha.

The proposition was then carried.

QUESTION OF SET-BACKS.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved to ask for a report from the Municipal Commissioner through the Standing Committee on the letter from Mr. Ardeshir N. Gazdar, intimating that an opportunity had offered itself for enforcing a set-back in the case of house No. 17-19, facing Homji, Gunbow and Bazar Gate Streets, which was under repairs, and stating that if the opportunity were lost, the Municipality would have to pay a very high price for enforcing the set-back at the place in future; stating further that some old buildings at the corner of Gunbow Street and Bazar Gate Street were used as shops, which might be acquired by the Municipality and pulled down in order to relieve the congestion of the traffic at the place. Adding that he was informed by the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer as well as by the Corporation under their letter of 7th September 1903 that the buildings would be acquired as opportunity occurred but that nothing had been done in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner remarked that he had no objection to making a report but he would explain that the question of a set-back was a very difficult one from the financial point of view and that the street was not one of those regarding which the Corporation had passed a resoluion for enforcing set-backs. The statements of facts in the letter were not correct.

In view of this explanation, Mr. Sethna withdrew his proposition and it is resolved to record the letter.

SANCTION FOR ACQUIRING LAND: A PROTEST.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a plan showing in red scoring a portion of the compound of the premises occupied by Messrs Kemp and Coy., at the junction of Gibbs, Gowalia Tank and Peddar roads and stating that this portion of land jutted out considerably at a point at which it was desirable to have as clear a view as possible on account of the convergence of several lines of traffic. He therefore proposed to prescribe the red line as the future as the regular line of this portion of the street and to acquire this portion under section 299 of the Municipal Act. He therefore requested the necessary sanction of the Corporation and added that all the requirements regarding public and special notices had been complied with. With reference to the notice he forwarded the following letter from Mr. A. [illegible] General Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Company:—

"We have the honour to protest against the proposed new road lines for the following reasons:—(1) The corner of the west of Gibbs road is quite clear of obstruction. All traffic can be easily seen either way by approaching vehicles.

(2.) No accident at that corner has taken place for the last 30 years to the writer's knowledge.

(3.) The corner as it stands is pleasant and shady.

(4.) The contrast of the opposite corner (northwards towards Pedder Road) is apparent. That corner is very awkward.

(5.) The new building at the top of Gowalia Tank Road is decidedly dangerous and will, when completed, probably be the cause of many accidents. Coming up Gowalia Tank Road it is impossible to see what traffic is coming up Hughes Road or down Gibbs Road, and (6) If a corner is cut away from the little garden in front of Kemp's, the tendency to rush motors up Hughes Road and down towards Breach Candy will be enhanced for, although motorists can see perfectly well down the road at present, they must decrease their speed at the corner, which is a decided advantage especially as a fairly steep descent immediately occurs.

I certainly hope the existing road will not be changed and I speak from an experience of 30 years' residence at that particular corner."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the two letters be referred to the Roads Committee for report in consulation with the Municipal Commissioner.

The proposition being seconded, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he could not find any reason why the matter should be referred to the Committee. He thought Mr. Pell's letter had tempted Sir Bhalchandra to move this proposition but the letter showed no sound argument. The matter was an urgent one and he thought the Commissioner had done a great service in bringing the question forward. The arguments in Mr. Pell's letter were not worth considering. There had been great nuisance for several years and steps should be taken immediately and sanction granted. He, therefore, would as an amendment move that the necessary santction be granted and Mr. Pell's letter be recorded.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji seconded the amedmen; and said the corner urgently needed improvement. He endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Cowasji.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought the matter was not of a very urgent character and he therefore opposed the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the matter was exceedingly simple and they could dispose it of at once.

The Municipal Commissioner said he agreed with Mr. Mody that the matter was a very simple one and the House could dispose it of at once as all the facts were placed before them. He thought it undesirable to postpone the matter, which he observed should be settled without further delay.

Dr. Master remarked that in this case the Corporation had to pay for the fault of the Improvement Trust.

Dr. Jehangir thought that nothing would be lost in referring the matter to the Roads Committee.

Col. Collie considered the corner to be one of the most dangerous in the City of Bombay. In this opinion nothing would be gained by referring the matter to a committee.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji endorsed the same view and said it was not necessary to waste their energies by sending the question to a committee, who would come to the same conclusion, namely, that the corner was a dangerous one.

Dr. Sukhia further supported the amendment and observed the plot should be acquired as early as possible to prevent accidents.

Mr. Wacha also thought that the Corporation should dispose of the matter at once.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried. It was then passed as a substantive proporsition.

FILTHY CONDITION OF ZAOBA'S OART.

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, it was resolved to draw the attention of the Commissioner to an extract from the "Indu Prakash" of the 23rd instant regarding the filthy condition of Zaoba's oart and to request him to state if the statements made therein were correct and if so to state what steps he proposed to take to remedy the nuisance. At this stage the meeting adjourned.

A LEADING FILM ACTRESS.

Miss Ella Fireberg as Agnes Wickfield in the largest English Cinematograph film ever produced,—"David Copperfield."

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick purgatives.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

HINDUS OPEN WELL AND END BADLY.

MAHOMEDANS' POOR BATTING DISPLAY.

HINDUS 167: MAHOMEDANS 77 FOR 6.

The final test in the Quadrangular Cricket between the Hindus and Mahomedans was watched by a huge concourse of people and as the result of the first day's cricket the scores were: Hindus, 167 and Mahomedans, 77 for six wickets: in other words 244 runs were realised in a little over five hours. Interest and excitement ran high among the spectators and they lustily cheered every bit of good play, the intervals being not unfrequently illumined by the cooing and whistling of the younger partisans.

Turning to the teams put forward by the contestants in this final rubber, we find the redoubtable Cashmere trundler Saleh Mahomed an unwilling absentee through illness. This was a great handicap to the Mahomedan team as it materially crippled their attacking power and in the absence of Salamuddin they pressed Razak into service. To add to their strength the Hindu Selection Committee made a few wise changes in the team—Sivram and Gunput standing down in favour of Joshi and Kharwa.

Winning the toss, the Hindu skipper elected to have the first use of wickets, as run-getting was considered to be more probable on a hard wicket. The wicket, however, did not prove so favourable and generally speaking slow cricket became the order of the day. The Hindu start did not prove all *couleur de rose*, as after frisking around in singles for a few minutes Diveker was dismissed the total being 8. Pai and Deodher started cautiously and despite the determined Mahomedan bowling Pai showed great nerve and skill and trying to force the game resorted to some plucky yet careful hitting of the off-side pitched ball with perfect confidence. But his career was cut short, he being smartly held in the fine slips the ball having been edged off a cut stroke. Mehta and Deodher, however, put a different aspect on the game and the bowlers wearing down the situation appeared to be mastered. Deodher was more enterprising than his illustrious partner, the old Hindu skipper, who resorted to play of the solid order. With the bowlers worrying persistently on the off-stump and their deliveries none too puzzling, the old Hindu skipper was expected to add to his reputation as a brilliant cricketer by making some more fine strokes in his usual easy and graceful style, but he seemed wholly disinclined to put powder into his strokes. He left the wickets at 69. Deodher now played fine, careful and occasionally brilliant and exhilarating cricket. His fine crisp cuts and easy graceful leg-glances and brilliant drives elicited rounds of applause. He showed that the fast bowling of the Mahomedans could be played with the full blade of willow without edging into the slips. He gave ample evidence of his extensive repertoire of strokes and despite frequent bowling changes, for his delectation or destruction, he made a capital stand no matter who bowled and contributed 67 in a finished style. But we should at the same time mention that with the bowlers wearing down he might have profitably at a later stage taken to a forcing game, which would certainly have been a more paying policy. But both Sempre and Deodher resorted to stone-walling tactics for reasons best known to themselves. It is doubtless true that in a three days' game it is steady play that pays in the long run. But there are occasions when freedom has its decisive advantages.. Instead of this, the Karachi batsman continued playing an ultra-cautious game, treating even the most innocuous half volleys with exaggerated respect. The result was that a most splendid opportunity of making a useful and substantial addition to the score was thrown away.

THE COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH.

The re-start after lunch was marked by a most deplorable collapse. Not only Deodhar and Sempre but the rest of them all were dismissed quickly and the whole venture could realise only 167, seven wickets falling after the luncheon interval for 43 runs in exactly 68 minutes.

A SORRY SEND-OFF.

The Mahomedans gave but a poor batting display being able to make only 77 for 6 wickets. The Hindu skipper made frequent bowling changes which proved effective.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat, S. K. Diveker and M. D. Pai being their first representatives. The Mahomedan attack was delivered by Shaik Aziz and Shaik Mahamood from the Police Court end and Gymkhana end respectively. Diveker opened the Hindu account by getting a single off Aziz, Pai replying with a like number. Runs came only in singles, three runs being scored in the next over from Shaikh Mahamood. The Hindus soon after the commencement met with a misfortune, Diveker one of their most reliable bats being smartly caught at the wickets by Irfani in Aziz's second over, the total standing only at 8 (8—1—3). Deodher of Poona now joined the Hindu skipper, and a little later a single by Pai was magnified into a double through an over-throw and the first decade was signalled. Pai then prettily cut an uppish shot sending it between short slips and the third man. The Hindu skipper then made the first boundary stroke of the day, finely sending Aziz to the Waudby Road boundary. A single by Deodher brought up 20, but then the Hindus met with a great disaster, their skipper Pai being held in the slips by Usuf Beg off Shaik Mahamood (20—2—14). The Hindus had indeed made an inauspicious start, losing two of their best bats for a paltry 20 on a fast wicket. All Hindu eyes now turned on their ex-captain C. V. Mehta, who was warmly greeted by the spectators on going in to bat. Deodher welcomed his new colleague with a pretty glance to leg for a single, Mehta opening his account with a like number off Shaikh Mahamood, and in the next over finely putting Aziz to the square leg for one. The Poona man sent Shaikh Mahamood to leg for 3, and in the same over sending him in the same direction for 4, telegraphed 30. Mehta then chopped one of Aziz's deliveries which the wicket-keeper failed to reach and the ball went to the boundary. Deodher then sent Shaikh Mahamood to the western boundary and signalled 40. Both batsmen opened their shoulders, treating the Mahomedan bowlers with scant courtesy, and it appeared as if the Mahomedan attack had by now been mastered. At 46, the Mahomedan skipper put on Tamboowalla to bowl in place of Shaikh Mahamood at the Gymkhana end. The new bowler sent down a "maiden" over to Mehta and in the next over Deodher signalled the half-century amid cheering by sending Aziz's to the eastern boundary and then cutting him for a single. At 52 Abdul Aziz of Delhi relieved Shaikh Aziz of Bombay. Mehta, when he had made 9, lifted one of Abdul Aziz's deliveries at cover-point, which Nazir Hussein just failed to reach. Tamboowalla's second over was also a "maiden" over. Some unenterprising batting followed the previous forcing tactics, and both batsmen adopted an ultra-cautious game though the bowling was none of the deadliest. 60 was telegraphed as the result of 58 minutes' play, a rate of scoring which could have been considerably quickened but for the later adoption of stone-walling. The Hindus then met with a piece of extreme ill-luck, Mehta who had been playing an excellent game being run out through a bad call from Deodher. The outgoing batsman had contributed 16 and had assisted Deodher in adding 49 for the third wicket (69—3—16). Sempre of Karachi joined Deodher who brought up 70 with a 4 off Abdul Aziz. He then cambridge-poked Aziz for a single. The game had again been somewhat dull, which however, a little later Deodher enlivened by sending Tamboowalla to the boundary and signalling the eighth decade, and in the next over treating Abdul Aziz with the same scant curtsey. Sempre followed suit by magnificently hitting Abdul Aziz to the leg boundary and sending up 90. One run later Shaikh Aziz was again entrusted with the attack in place of Abdul Aziz from the northern end. Deodher then reached his half century by scoring a single off the new bowler. This was received with a loud cheer by the spectators. At 92 the Mahomedan skipper replaced Tamboowalla at the Gymkhana end, his first two overs being "maiden." The change in bowling had no other effect than the one of keeping down the rate of scoring, though even that Sempre had been practising the barn-door game with a vengeance, taking 35 minutes to score 7 runs, which was the sum-total of his effort so far. The Karachi man then telegraphed the century amid loud cheering by getting a single in Ali's third over, the hundred coming as the result of 104 minutes' play. All sting had by now been completely taken off the Mahomedan bowling and if Sempre had imitated the example of his brilliant colleague at the other end, the score would have reached a still higher figure. There was yet another change in bowling, Feroze Khan of Cashmere taking up the attack from Shaikh Aziz at 107, and sending down a "maiden" over to Deodher. The next decade took a pretty long time in coming and eventually struggling up the board with a single by Sempre off Feroze Khan. Sempre's contagion seemed to have spread to his colleague who, also at this stage, took to stone-walling most unaccountably, even treating half volleys with the deepest respect. With his own score at 16, Sempre was missed between second slips and point by Ali off Feroze-Khan. The twelfth decade was as dilatory in coming as its predecessor. Here Tamboowalla was again put on to bowl, Ali requiring a little relief. At luncheon time at 2 p.m. The Hindus had made 124 for 3 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the resumption after lunch, Deodhar scored a single off Shaikh Aziz, but in the next over, Pheroze Khan broke through his defence with a beautiful delivery. The outgoing batsman had played excellent cricket which presented a striking combination of an almost impregnable defence and great powers of punishment. He was more than two hours at the wicket making his runs by a variety of strokes and never once gave the semblance of a chance. His score would have reached still higher figures but for the unfortunate contagion which he caught from Sempre in his unaccountable resort to stone-walling tactics half an hour before lunch, which was just the time when the pair should have hit out at the tired Mahomedan bowling. His chief hits were nine 4's. (126-4-67).

Vithal now went in and four runs later Shaikh Aziz scattered Sempre's wickets (130-5-22.) Talpade and Vithal were now associated and Pheroze Khan sent down a maiden over to Vithal. The Hindus then threw away another wicket in trying to snatch a run, Talpade running himself out. Patel very cleverly picked up the ball and by a splendid return scattered the wickets (133-6-2). Kharwa, the Hindu slogger next partnered Vithal. Matters now seemed to wear a rather gloomy aspect for the Hindus who after the resumption after lunch had lost three wickets for the addition of only 9 runs. And matters were not improved when Pheroze Khan yorked the Hindu slogger's leg stump (134-7-0). Joshi of Poona the ninth Hindu representative then joined Vithal who somewhat raised the drooping spirits of Hindu supporters by beautifully placing Shaikh Aziz to the square leg boundary, the Poona man responding with an equal number off Pheroze Khan in the next over and signalling 140. At 3-40 p.m. 150 went up and immediately after Joshi tipped one of Pheroze Khan's deliveries into the slips where Shaikh Aziz smartly held him (150-8-5). Baloo was next associated with his brother Vithal. Some dull play followed and then Vithal had a go at Shaikh Aziz, whom he beautifully landed near the Waudby Road boundary. The same batsman in the next over from Pheroze Khan sent the ball over the head of the man at square leg to the western boundary, thus enabling 160 to be put up. Five runs later Baloo in an attempt to slash at Shaikh Aziz had his wickets scattered (165-9-3). Chanda Rana, the last man in, was sent back immediately, Shaikh Aziz finding his wickets (167-10-0). The Hindus' first innings thus terminated at 4-10 p.m. with the total at 167.

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST VENTURE.

After ten minutes' interval the Mahomedans entered upon their first venture, Razak and Tamboowalla facing the Hindu attack which was entrusted to Baloo at the Police Court end and Chanda Rana at the Gymkhana end. Razak opened by sending Baloo to the eastern boundary and getting two singles off the same bowler, Tamboowalla replying with a single. Razak who had opened brilliantly had however a short existence at the wickets, Chanda Rana having him caught in the slips by Sempre (7-1-5). Usuf Beg of Poona, the Mahomedans' foremost bat, now went in. Baloo and Chanda Rana then sent down a maiden over each, and a little later Usuf Beg brought up the first decade by scoring a single off Chanda Rana. The Poona man then nicely put Baloo to the boundary. At 18 Joshi relieved Baloo, and a single each by the batsmen signalled 20. Usuf Beg after surviving an appeal for l.-b.-w. off Chanda Rana succumbed to the bowler immediately after. The cheap dismissal of their chief batsman came as a great disappointment to the Mahomedans, who had lost two wickets for only 20 (20-2-7).

Sheikh Aziz next partnered Tamboowalla and opened his account with a two off Chanda Rana. Tamboowalla's existence at the wickets was then cut short by Joshi, who got past his defence with a well-pitched delivery (27-3-8). Feroze Khan of Kashmere, who was the fifth man in, got a single off Chanda Rana, and Aziz signalled 30 by a single off the same bowler. The latter batsman could have at this stage been held at point off Chanda Rana but the wicket-keeper, who made the attempt, was a little bit too late. At 34 Sempre was entrusted with the attack in place of Chanda Rana at the Gymkhana end. The new bowler opened with a maiden over to Ferozikhan. This change in bowling was made with a view to enable Chanda Rana to change ends and he now delivered the attack from the Police Court end. Shaikh Aziz then sent Chanda Rana to the northern boundary, the telegraph board showing 40. A bye for 4 helped to increase the score, which reached the half century amid cheering with a beautiful drive for 4 by Shaikh Aziz off Sempre. With the total at 51, Talpade took up the attack from Chanda Rana and his very first delivery completely beat Feroze Khan (51-4-5).

Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, now joined Aziz, and opened his account with a single off Talpade. He then put Chanda Rana, who had lately again been put on to bowl, to leg, which, through bad fielding realised 3. Almost immediately after Chanda Rana sent Shaikh Aziz's off-stump flying. The outgoing batsman had contributed a useful 17 and had so far played the best game on his side (59-5-17). Patel partnered his skipper, who with a single off Talpade brought up 60. The rate of scoring continued to be slow. The light was somewhat dim at this stage at 5-30 p.m. Ali and Patel were playing 'keeps', gently patting the most inviting half volleys, with the result that the sum total of their efforts during the last twenty minutes was 2 runs. A few singles followed and then Patel mustered up courage to send one of Talpade's deliveries to the boundary, and 70 was telegraphed. Ali then stepped out of the crease to slash at a tempting delivery from Joshi, who had lately relieved Talpade, and was smartly stumped by Divekar (72-6-11). Shaikh Mahomood filled the breach, and Sempre relieved Chanda Rana. The Mahomedan batsmen persisted in stone-walling and had made 77 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. Scores:

Present Scores are:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, c Peer Mahomed, b S. Aziz	3
M. D. Pai (Capt.) c Usuf Beg, b Shaikh Mahomed	14
B. Deodher, b Feroze Khan	67
C. V. Mehta, run out	16
H. L. Sempre, b S. A. Aziz	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. Talpade, run out	2
N. Kharwa, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. A. Aziz, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. A. Aziz	3
Chanda Rana, b S. A. Aziz	0
Extras	11
Total	167

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

S. A. Razak, c Semure, b Chanda Rana	5
K. Tumboowalla, b Joshi	8
Mirza Usuf Beg, b Chanda Rana	7
Shaikh Aziz, b Chanda Rana	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), st., Diveker, b Joshi	11
S. U. Patel, not out	8
Shaikh Mahomed, not out	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wickets)	77

Fall of wickets.

1—7; 2—20; 3—27; 4—51; 5—59; 6—72;

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shaikh Aziz	25	62	4	4
Mahomed	6	23	0	1
Tamboowalla	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz	8	23	1	0
Ali	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan	17	22	7	3

RATES OF SCORING.

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

M.	R.	
11	10	
16	20	
29	30	
32	40	
39	50	
58	60	
68	70	
77	80	
82	90	
104	100	
120	110	
130	120	
142	124	(Tiffin.)
163	130	
177	140	
185	150	
203	160	
210	167	

Individual Scores (barring intervals.)
How long they stayed at Wickets.

	M.	R.
Batsman		
Diveker	8	3
Pai	17	14
Mehta	47	16
Deodhar	135	67
Sempre	87	22
Talpade	7	2
Kharwa	6	0
Joshi	13	5
Baloo	17	3
Chanda Rana	2	0
Vithal	64	24 not out.
Extras		11
Total		167

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.
Rates of Scoring.

M.	R.
14	10
23	20
35	30
44	40
52	50
60	60
74	70
93	77

Individual Scores (barring intervals.)
How long they stayed at Wickets.

Batsman	M.	R.
Razak	5	5
Tumboowalla	28	8
Yusuf Beg	18	7
Aziz	28	17
Pheroze Khan.	17	5
Ali	26	11
Patel	36	8 (not out).
S. Mahomed	13	0 (not out).
Extras		16
Total		77

Total Duration and Scores:—
In yesterday's play, therefore, 244 runs were realised in 5hrs. and 3mins. or in 303mins.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TIVININENSES vs. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

A cricket match was played between the above teams on Sunday the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. on the Cross maiden and resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by 44 runs. Scores:—

1ST INNINGS OF TIVININENSES.

Felix Coutinho, b Dominic	12
F. L. Joachimson, b Dominic	5
J. F. Paes, c and b Dominic	14
Patrick D'Souza, b Braganca	0
J. F. Barco, c and b Braganca	9
M. F. Correa, run out	10
W. D'Souza, run out	2
G. F. D'Souza, b J. J. Fernandiz	1
A. J. Pereira, b Coutinho	0
Campos, b Fernandiz	0
E. D'Souza, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	62

1ST INNINGS OF LUSITANIANS.

J. J. Athaide, c Paes, b Cautinho	21
H. Corduro, b Coutinho	4
J. J. Fernandiz, b Coutinho	2
J. Nelson D'Souza, c and b Paes	13
Dom D'Souza, b Barco	10
D'Souza, l-b-w, b Coutinho	1
C. Fernandiz, b Coutinho	2
R. B. D'Costa, b Coutinho	15
J. P. Braganza, b Barco	8
Joe Sequira, b Coutinho	7
J. B. Cautinho, not out	5
Extras	18
Total	106

NEW ESPLANADE C. C. v. PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on 14th September (Sunday last) and resulted in a win for the New Esplanade C. C. by 1 run and 8 wickets. Scores:—

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

K. S. Navalker, 12; S. M. Kamli, 8; B. J. Manghuker, 11; A. V. Jayaker, 6; W. B. Nayak, 43; N. B. Manghuker, 0; W. L. Kalgulker, 8; Y. K. Jayaker, 2; G. K. Gharat, 0; S. V. Rane and Dhru did not bat, extras, 10; total, 100.

PATHRE PRABHU C. C.

R. G. Rao, 1; V. L. Jayaker, 8; D. G. Rane, 15; M. A. Talpade, 7; M. V. Kirtiker, 2; G. S. Dhurandhar 28; S. R. Kirtiker, 22; A. S. Dhurandhar, 0; R. B. Dhairyawan, 8; G. A. Pradhan, 0; A. G. Rangit, 1; extras, 7; total, 99.

POLO AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT).

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 15.

The following are the entries for the Poona Junior Handicap Polo Tournament which begins on the 23rd instant, and winds up on the 1st October:—

10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 43rd Light Infantry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 29th Lancers, 33rd (Q. V. O.), Light Cavalry, 26th Light Cavalry, 14th King's Hussars, 32nd Lancers (the "Carnations"), 7th King's Hussars, Bombay Gymkhana, the "Safety Matches," Poona Gymkhana, Secunderabad Gymkhana.

AHMEDABAD SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

There was a large and representative gathering of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad of all communities assembled at Premabhai Hall on Thursday last presided over by the popular Commissioner, Mr. Hudson I.C.S., to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Ahmedabad Sanskrit Pathshala of which Mr. Bhaishanker Nanbhai, solicitor, Bombay, is Secretary. A noticeable feature of the address was that it was entirely in Sankrit having been composed by Shastri Shankerlal Maheshwar of Morvi and read by Shastri Hathibhai Harishanker of Jamnagar, English and Gujrati versions in print being provided to the meeting. An address was presented to Sir Chinubhai by Mr. Hudson who expressed on behalf of Mrs. Hudson and himself the pleasure they had felt in being present at the function and his gratification at having been privileged to hand the address to the distinguished philanthropist. Sir Chinubhai thanked Mr. Hudson for his kind remarks.

CALCUTTA SENIOR RUGBY COMPETITION.

BOMBAY v. UNITED SERVICE.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In the first round of the Calcutta Senior Rugby Competition, the Bombay team easily disposed of the United Service this evening on the Calcutta ground, which was in rather a slushy condition. The weather conditions were ideal and the spectators mustered strong, but judging from the form displayed by the victors they do not seem to hold any very great chance of lifting the cup, as they did not seem to be particularly strong in any department of the game.

For the first ten minutes Bombay played a man short. Notwithstanding this they pressed the Service from the very beginning and after about seventeen minutes of play Johnson in the halfback pressed a try but Carpenter who had the kick sent wide. The Service who were playing a defensive game became dangerous only on one occasion during the first half, when Lowman almost got through with a try during the second moiety.

Johnson after a brilliant endeavour obtained a try which was converted by Carpenter from a difficult angle. The Service woke up and Kidd forced a try for his side. The Bombay team thus won the game by a goal and a try to a try.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP SCORES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The figures for the British Army Championship work out as follows, inclusive of Saturday's shooting up to 6 p.m., in matches No. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20:—The 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 1,183 points; Kolar Vols., 1,182; Nilgiri Vols., 1,166; S. I. Railway Vols., 1,143; Bangalore Vols., 1,114; 2nd Madras and S. M. Railway Vols., 1,097; 1st Madras and S. M. Railway Vols., 1,095; 7th Hussars, 1,082; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1,080; Bombay, Volunteer Artillery, 1,067.

For the National Rifle Association the aggregate covering the same five matches as above the leaders are Capt. P. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 161 points; Sergt. Paul, Kolar Vols., 160; Vol. Rozario, S. I. Railway Vol., 155; Vol. Vertanues, Rangoon Vl. Rifles, 155.

RAPID FIRING COMPETITIONS.

In the rapid firing competition, Pte. Porter, Cameron Highlanders, in Class 1 leads with 65; Corpl. J. Harrison, Bangalore Vols., in Class 2 with 53; and in the Sportsman's Contest Instr. Harris of the Nilgiri Vol, has 19.

Some leading scores in Class A of the unclosed matches up to Saturday are:—Match 6, Lieut. Gompertz, 108th Infy. 163; Match 7, Lieut Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols., 26; Match 8, Capt. Bogie, Kolar Vols., 20 Match 9, Lt. Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols., 20; Match 10 Lieut. Gompertz, 108th Infy., 24; and Match 11, Lieut. Gompertz, 23.

Class B:—Match 6, Sergt. Major Semmence, Norfolks, 162; Match 7, Sgt. Major Semmence, Norfolks, 28; Match 8, Corpl. Thomson, Shropshires, 24; Match 9, Sergt. Narburgh, East Yorks, 25; Match 10, Sergt. Kehoe, East Yorks, 24; and Match 11, Sergt. Kehoe, East Yorks, 30.

Class C:—Match 6, Corpl. Coote, I. Railway Cols., 168; Match 7, Sergt. Paul, Kolar Vols., 28; Match 8, Sergt. Rushton, Kolar Vols., 22; Match 9, Corpl. Searle, Kolar Vols., 25; Match 10, Corpl. Harrison, Bangalore Vols., 27; and Match 11, Sergt. Paul, Kolar Vols., 24.

On the ladies' side of the ranges the first series of competitions has closed, the top scorers being:—Match 48, Mrs. Denis Patton, 192 points, Rs. 12; Match 50, Mrs. Inglis, 46 points, Rs. 12; Match 51, Mrs. Patton, 89, Rs. 8; and Match 52, Miss Short, 85, Rs. 2.

MADRAS RUGBY TEAM FOR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13

The Madras Rugby Football team leave for Calcutta this evening, and is composed of Messrs. J. C. Boyson, A. L. Purvis, J. H. S. Knox, R. G. L. Morgan, R. S. Mackay, J. W. Penn—Simkins, F. Sayers, L. R. Smith, J. E. Moir, J. F. Dobbs, P. Hayes, C. R. Creeke, L. M. Kerr, H. R. Holme, F. Anns, R. B. Carrick and G. A. Bambridge.

THANKSGIVING MASS AT BANDRA.

The Roman Catholic Members of the Secretariat and of the offices of the Accountant General, Bombay, Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor, will offer a Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow at the Shrine of Our Lady, Mount, Bandra Hill. The Mass will be at 8 A. M. to be followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The Mass will be rendered by a choir composed of Secretariat employees.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) at Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaon, when Prof. C. J. Sisson, M. A., will deliver an address on "The Teaching of Literature."

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"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ASTBURY.—At Torrentium Cottage, Simla, 30th August, the wife of A. R. Astbury, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

EVANS.—On the 13th instant at the B. E. S. Boys' High School, Byculla, the wife of Mr. T. M. Evans of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUNNINGHAM—HALE.—At St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, 30th August, by the Rev. A. C. Ridsdale, M.A., Rupert Ernest, Cunningham, to Beatrice Mary (Trixie), second daughter of Mr. Alexander Hale, M. I. C. E., The Manor, Sibpur.

DEATH.

LINSELL.—On Sept. 1st, at 32, Marquis Street, Calcutta, Frank George Linsell, aged 65 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Mahomedans v. Hindus; Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals v. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umlozi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Mahomedans v. Hindus; Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.

Agricultural Conference at Poona.

Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn house, Apollo Bandar: M. Otto Gutmann on "Ibsen's plays," 6-30.

THURSDAY, September 18.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Horse Show, 2nd Day, Poona.

Ballad Concert, arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse road, 9-30.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Paper.

"An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik." By Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi, Esq., Town Hall 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, September 19.

Bombay City Police Dance at the Town Hall, 9-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Athletics v. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 1-40.

SATURDAY, September 20.

Cricket Match: Baronet v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters, A, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Races Second Meeting, First Day, at Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelti Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; anl 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 16, 1913.

THE HOME RULE PROBLEM.

The "Daily Chronicle's" remark that Sir Edward Carson has "banged, barred, and bolted the door" on Lord Loreburn's proposal is the most appropriate comment that has been made in London on the situation in regard to the question of the Home Rule Bill. Whatever happens, Sir Edward Carson has made it plain that he and his party will not go to any conference on any basis which could lead to a possible settlement, and a conference on this question without the Ulster leaders would indeed be like the play of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. We note that the "Chronicle", which is generally considered to be in the confidence of the Liberal leaders, declares that Mr. Asquith's duty is to go straight forward and set up in Ireland a system of government "broad-based on the people's will," and, indeed, as we said yesterday, there does not seem to be any alternative to this. Unionist papers are now getting so presumptuous that they actually want a conference and election as well, the latter to come first; and the "Daily Telegraph" declares that "when civil war is in near prospect surely the nation may demand the right to say whether it approves the policy that is bringing civil war to pass." If proposals and assertions of this character were to be taken seriously, there would be an end to all constitutional Government; for it would only require any section of the community, that might happen to be powerful though small, to threaten civil war or to make a sufficient agitation, in order to interrupt any sort of legislation in its normal course, while the opinion of the country is sought on a matter, as to which it has declared its approval, not only once, but perhaps twice or three times. There have been practically three general elections in succession on the questions of Home Rule and the Lord's Veto, which are inseparably bound up one with another. Against this we have the threat of a small minority in Ireland, and one still smaller if we take the United Kingdom as a whole, that they will bring about a state of civil war unless they are allowed to dictate to the majority and preserve a form of government which unduly favours their interests, but which is hated and repudiated by the great majority of their fellow-countrymen. Proposals for a conference could only be treated with respect, if these people displayed any sort of inclination to agree to modifications of the legislation they dislike without attacking it in principle or qualifing it in any material way. But if they are not prepared to consider any such modest compromise as their position as a minority would justify, it would be fatal to listen to their threats of provisional government, volunteers, and civil war. It is clearly the duty of the Government, which has been placed in office to carry out the mandate of the country not to allow istelf to be turned aside from its constitutional course, and, sad as the prospect may be, it is better to face these threats and see what they amount to, rather than allow the Constitution to be defied. We do not believe that the King, whatever happens, will allow himself to be turned aside from his constitutional duty. It is significant that, even the "Telegraph" is obliged to point out to its more excitable Unionist contemporaries that, if once a constitutional monarch seeks other than ministerial guidence it will be impossible to know on whose advice the King is acting. For the King to take the initiative in calling a conference is another matter, and a course for which there is very good precedent, but the King can only suggest a conference; he cannot compel irreconcilable people to come to it and if these latter refuse to be satisfied with anything but their own preposterous demands, they must take the consequences.

ONE PHASE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is a solid proof in the Government Resolution reviewing the various reports on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency for the last official year that a solitary exception here and there goes to establish the general rule of popularity and enhanced success of local self-government in this province. The Broach city municipality exercised last year for the first time the right of choosing its President, the number of elected councillors being simultaneously raised from twelve to sixteen. The Surat Municipality for the first time put into effect its newly-conferred privilege of electing two-thirds of the total number of its councillors. At the same time the direct official control of the Collector as ex-officio President of the Municipality was withdrawn, and the Municipality was granted the right of nominating its President. That the new rights and privileges have been appreciated to their full is borne out by the sharp struggle of competition for civic honours and a citizen's public responsibilities reported from several townships. In Poona for example the contest was exceedingly keen. Ahmednagar would appear to have laid down the law for a number of corporations in the Deccan; for rules based on the Ahmednagar model were introduced not only into minor municipal bodies like those of Talegaon, Lonavala and Khen but were adopted by the go-a-head suburban council of Poona. Very interesting information can be gleaned from the Government's "Green-book" before us touching octroi, house tax and water-rate as applied and adjusted to the varied requirements of the province. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 2-6-4 and the incidence of income went up from Rs. 3-2-9 to Rs. 3-9-1. It is a curious fact that Karachi bears the heaviest taxation, Rs. 9-7-11; at the other extremity of the scale stands Ashta in the Satara District with Rs. 0-3-2. The Commissioners of the Divisions did not accept the suggestion that Octroi taxation was excessive and favoured its introduction in the Municipalities of the Presidency. This report was submitted to the Government of India with an expression of concurrence on the part of the Bombay Government in the views of the Commissioners. Acting on the views of the Government of India the local Government have directed that the system of terminal taxation should be adopted tentatively for a period of two years in selected municipalities, and a terminal tax will soon take the place of octroi in Jalgaon. In some of the cities, we are told, were noticed alongside of healthy ambition for prominence in public and the last infirmity of noble minds, a less elevated level of sentiments and practises. Poona is pilloried as a notorious sinner in this respect. "The scandalous incidents," to follow the report, "which attended the elections to the council gave rise to much adverse comment, corrupt practices being freely and openly resorted to on behalf of the competing candidates." Similarly the Report speaks of Sind, Hyderabad as showing "a spirit of obstruction, apt to show itself on occasions and retard disposal of business." The concluding observation of Mr. Rieu, the Government Secretary, may be taken as an encouraging augury for the future: "With the extended franchise and the withdrawal of official and nominated Presidents Municipal administration in this Presidency has entered on a new phase, and though it is perhaps too soon as yet to judge of the final effect of the withdrawal of direct official control, it is satisfactory to note that the non-official Presidents have generally shown that they realise the personal responsibility which devolves on them for the proper working of the Municipal machinery. To this extent it may be said that the results of the innovation have so far been distinctly encouraging." It is easy to imagine the really satisfactory condition of things when a cautious official allows himself this message of hope.

A NOTABLE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

We are indebted to the "Pioneer," for a report reproduced elsewhere today, of an extremely interesting educational experiment about to be introduced into India. The *venue* of the experiment will be Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's School at Bolpur, in Bengal. The promotor of the scheme is Captain J. W. Petavel, R. E. (Retd.), whose idea is to start educational colonies, the essential feature of which will be their self-supporting character. Briefly, the scheme is to organise a number of pupils to produce, by very moderate labour, the principal necessaries of life for their own use and consumption, giving them at the same time an education suited to their communal and national needs. Further, by keeping the pupils for a few years, at the conclusion of their training, in an industrial organisation producing the necessaries of life, they could be at once made self-supporting. It is part of Captain Petavel's scheme to alternate manual and book learning up to the age of fourteen: and from fourteen to eighteen the pupil would continue his training at an industrial educational colony which supplied its own needs in food and clothing. The scheme is an alluring one, and it has already enlisted the sympathy of Lords Crewe and Morley, who have promised to watch with special interest the working of the contemplated Bolpur educational colony. The idea of a compact, self-contained, self-supporting community has indeed been the dream of socialism, and if the Petavel-Tagore undertaking achieves a sufficient measure of success, what a splendid vista it will open out for primary education in the country! By multiplication of the colonies, the country could be covered with a network of self-supporting primary and secondary schools, turning out thousands of self-supporting young men with a wide outlook, knowledge and equipment. The undertaking certainly starts well, and Captain Petavel is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Tagore's invaluable co-operation. The latter holds advanced ideas on education, his school at Bolpur, "Santiniketan" (The Abode of Peace), being unlike any other institution, so far as we know, in India. Here boys are encouraged to study Nature, and taught to value learning for its own sake, to live plainly, and to love their country. Much of the instruction its given outdoors amidst scenes and surroundings which cannot fail to make an ineffaceable impression on susceptible young minds. People in this country will watch the progress of the new scheme with interest with the hope that, once fully popularised, it will bring in rich returns and help to realise the beautiful ideal of a United India which Mr. Tagore has set for his countrymen:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high:
Where knowledge is free:
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls:
Where words come out of the depth of truth:
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection:
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit:
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into everwidening thought and action:—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal News.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the final performance of "The Romany Rovers" at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon Lady Hardinge distributed the prizes at the annual dog show at "Ravenwood". The Governor of Bengal and Lady Carmichael lunched with the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh on Saturday. On Sunday the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge the Governor of Bengal and Lady Carnmichael attended divine service at Christ Church, Simla. In the evening the Governor of Bengal and Lady Carmichael dined with Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler. The Governor of Bengal and Mr. Gourlay (Private Secretary) left Viceregal Lodge yesterday morning.

Lord Willingdon.

Lord and Lady Willingdon are expected to leave for Simla on a visit to the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on the 28th instant. They will return to Poona about the 10th October and after halting at Ganeshkhind for a couple of days will proceed to Mahableshvar. Lord and Lady Pentland, whose visit to Poona has been of a very happy character, were to proceed to Madras last night.

Fleetwood Wilson Memorial.

A meeting of the Fleetwood Wilson Memorial Fund will be held at the Hotel Cecil, Simla, to-morrow. About Rs. 5,500 has been subscribed and the meeting will finally decide the shape which the memorial will take. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, provisional president, has issued a circular letter convening the meeting.

Adrianople.

Reshid Safet Bey, a member of the Adrianople Delegation, which went to Europe to plead for the retention of Adrianople in Turkish hands, declared to a Press representative that the mission was composed of individuals who had nothing in common in the way of religion, and little in the way of race. The mission was purely national and Thracian. They wished to convince Europe of the Ottomanism of a population, desirous at all costs of remaining Turkish rule to the best Bulgar. All Thrace felt like one man on the subject and "whatever may be the decision of the Powers we wish to show," continued the Bey, "that we are not a kind of merchandise that can be resold at will, and that it would be a most serious mistake to tear us from the body of a nation of whom we are an integral part, to incorporate us in a community in every way hostile and foreign to us. We trust, that, once European opinion is enlightened on the subject, it will refuse to let us ever be subjected to the yoke of a race with whom it will never be possible for us to live peacefully. Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Israelites of Thrace, all loyal subjects of his Majesty the Sultan, we are protesting in a body with all our strength against a decision which would sacrifice our Turkish nationality to the realization of a false equilibrium in the Balkans."

The Statue of Sir A. Taylor.

The statue of Sir Alexander Taylor, which is to be erected at Delhi, is now nearly finished, says "The Pioneer," and should be ready for shipment to India early next year. The estimated cost, now pretty accurately known, is nearly £1,000, and towards this £700 has been collected or promised. We regret to state, however, adds the Allahabad Journal, that the subscriptions from India already sent in amount to only £42; and this in spite of a circular letter sent to all units in the army, to many civil officers and to public associations. Sir Alexander Taylor's name may not be well known to the present generation who have yet unfailing admiration for the work done by the men who captured Delhi in 1857, but they may rest assured that Lord Roberts and the other distinguished officers on the Statue Committee would not have started the proposal had they not been convinced that the services of Taylor were of such vital importance to the Empire that they should be kept alive in the knowledge of all at Delhi itself by a memorial suitable to the spot and the man; and worthy to be placed near the statue of Nicholson with whom Taylor's name and fame are inseparably linked. The fund must be raised to £1,000 within the next few weeks, as otherwise petty economies will have to be exercised with the result of possibly spoiling the memorial as a whole. Subscriptions can be sent to Messrs. Cox and Company, Bombay.

The Shortage of Gold.

A correspondent writing to the "Westminster Gazette" gives a graphic picture of the "shortage of gold" on the Continent. In England, the "shortage of gold" is only an item in the news from the Money market, but on the Continent one quickly realises what it means. During a fortnight there the only gold coinage that I saw was the English sovereigns which I brought with me, and which the bankers were so eager to secure that they offered an unusually high rate of exchange. For the rest, one had to be content with the worn and dirty notes, and a request for gold was met with the assurance that it was not to be had. That has been the condition of affairs for months past. What gold there is remains hoarded in the banks, and the higher currency of the moment is all in paper. The people do not like all these notes, but they have no option but to accept them. Even silver coinage is deficient in amount, and the tender of a note is very often met, even at the Post Offices, with a statement that change cannot be given.

Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. Fanaswadi and Kumbarwada reported the two plague attacks. There were no cases of small-pox during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 90 of the corresponding period of last year and 78 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,805 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, six were found plague-infected.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"An excess of Pruriency."

The "Indian Daily News."—We had serpentine dances and snake dances and butterfly dances, all sorts of sensational dances which the cynic looked upon with calm ridicule and the young bloods looked upon with enthusiasm. In India we have had such dances for the last five or six years, one more extravagant than the other, each more childish rubbish than the last. The ladies who performed them displayed as much of their rather exiguous charms as the police would allow and in fact for the last thirty years this sort of thing has gone on in Calcutta. It occurred to no one to suggest that the prestige of the British in India would be lost if this went on. The Indians seldom went to see them and if they did they came away bored much as Englishmen come away from a nautch. Now we suddenly find that the coming to India of Miss Maud Allan is to lead to the downfall of the British Raj and the Viceroy, Governor and Police are asked to stop her at the frontier, and deport her as Lord Minto deported philanthropists. It only means that a small section of the European population are afflicted with an excess of pruriency for the moment and a time when society discusses the problems of the social evil and the hidden plague and salvarsan and 606 at tea it is not altogether unnatural. We do not glame them for it was inevitable. But how the prestige of the British in India is affected just at this particular moment after 100 years of professional dancing in public is what we fail to understand. There is, however, a class among us who would pass laws in India for "Jim crow" railway carriages, and all the racial antipathies that they keep up in the United States of America.

Wanted: An Education Trust.

"The Parsi."—The question of primary education in Bombay is one beset with various difficulties, and the existence of small societies with limited funds and voluntary workers does not tend to the efficiency of the work achieved although it serves to multiply institutions. We think the question deserves to be discussed at a conference of educational workers connected with every institution small or large, to find out the way to infuse some method and organization in the work they are making so much sacrifice for. Rich people, out of their generosity and with the desire to do good to the community make respectable donations but the management of their charities owing to various causes leaves much to be desired. A primary educational trust for the city of Bombay—undertaking to organise the scattered charities and administer the supervision of the direction and control of them under a representative committee—would put the whole of the private educational resources of the city on a sound and progressive basis and will render material help towards the universal spread of primary education among the boys and girls in Bombay.

Bombay's Thoroughness.

"The Punjabee."—When Bombay makes up its mind to do a thing it sometimes does it so thoroughly and completely as to excite the envy of other Provinces. The public meeting held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday last to consider the important questions of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and the position of our countrymen in other parts of the Empire was among the most successful held in any part of the country in recent times.

Why Indians are Loyal.

"The Beharee."—More dreaded than the South African Immigrants Regulation Act was the arbitrary power it vested with the executive. Barely six weeks have elapsed since the Act first came into force, yet it is quite evident that the fears entertained on the occasion have turned out to be too true. * * * * The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. (then Mr.) Sankaran Nair as President of the Amraoti Congress in 1897, has supplied us with an appropriate answer. He said: "Slavery we had under our old rulers, Hindu and Mahomedan; we may again get it under any despotic European or Asiatic Government. But we know that real freedom is possible only under the Government of the English nation." That is exactly why the coloured people have thrown in their lot with the British nation and that in unvarnished language is the reason for their unflinching loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Crown. Let there, pray, be no disillusionment of this cherished ideal, no rude shaking to this belief. The interests of the hundreds of millions in the empire are of too serious a nature to allow any responsible Minister to pander to the whims of a few thousnds of "the spoilt children of the empire." Will the Imperial Government still rise equal to the occasion?

Judicial and Executive.

"The Mahratta."—The combination of the magisterial and the police functions is on the face of it self-condemned. The officers concerned might be fair-minded and might be incapable of consciously committing a wrong: but for all this, there would be the *suspicion* that the Magistrate was influenced by considerations pertaining to his executive functions. If the British 'prestige' for justice is to be preserved, let it be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. The point need not be laboured further, for Sir Harvey Adamson has, in his official capacity of Home member, in the Imperial Council conceded all this in frank and unambiguous terms. In 1908 he said: "The inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials affecting the general peace of the district, are not always conducted in that atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a court of justice. Nor does this completely define the evil, which lies not so much in what is done as in what may be suspected to be done; for it is not enough that the administration of justice should be pure; it can never be the bedrock of our rule unless it is also above suspicion."

CHARGE AGAINST A. S. R. S. OFFICIAL.

MR. ENGLEKEN RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Inspector Hiscox with Sub-Inspector Manickam Pillay arrested H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, now at Madras, at the Commercial Hotel at the instance of C. A. O. Fermier, late Carriage Examiner to His Excellency the Governor's saloon, for the offences of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, etc., in respect of a sum of about Rs. 237. The facts as alleged by the complainant are that during the late Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway strike at Madras the complainant was appointed as Branch Secretary of the A. S. R. S. at Perambur and in that capacity he collected subscriptions from members at Perambur between 30th May and 2nd June last amounting to Rs. 237 and entrusted the same to Mr. Engleken. Subsequently Fermier asked for a 5 per cent. commission due on the amount collected, but Engleken denied that he had received any money from him; hence the complaint. Engleken was released on bail. The police are investigating into the matter.

A fracas occurred between the Excise Officers and some opium smugglers on the Bhamo border on Friday, one smuggler being shot dead, and an Exise peon having his hand cut off.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

CONTROVERSY IN LONDON PRESS.

POSSIBLE ROYAL ACTION.

E. CARSON'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Loreburn's proposal is still in the forefront of the London newspapers. The Unionist papers give prominence to the fact that Mr. Bonar Law had a long audience of the King at Balmoral after meeting Lord Lansdowne at the latter's Scottish seat. They declare that an election must precede a conference.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that when civil war is in near prospect surely the nation may demand the right to say whether it approves the policy which is bringing a civil war to pass.

The paper says it would be wrong to attribute political importance to Mr. Bonar Law's and Lord Curzon's visit to Balmoral and adds: "The arguments of some of our leading contemporaries with regard to possible Royal action are unwise, because, if once a Constitutional monarch seeks other than Ministeral guidance how will it be possible to know on whose advise the King is acting?"

The "Standard" discusses the possibility of the King taking the initiative in calling a Conference, which, it says, would raise no questions of constitutional usage such as are involved by recent suggestions that the Royal assent be refused to the Home Rule Bill.

"The "Morning Post" endorses Sir Edward Carson's recent speech and says that in expressing the opinion that a Conference would be abortive he was speaking not only for the Irish loyaists but for the vast majority of the party.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Sir Edward Carson has banged, barred and bolted the door on Lord Loreburn's proposals and that Mr. Asquith's duty is to go straight forward and set up in Ireland a system of Government broad-based upon the people's will.

The "Daily News" says the Government will keep the door open to a reasonable compromise, but will not yield to intimidation. They will not insult the country by asking it again if it meant what it said in 1910.

The "Westminster Gazette" emphatically declines dissolution and says the Liberals absolutely refuse to be intimidated by Sir Edward Carson's unloaded revolver.

It expresses the opinion that Unionists' admissions that change in the Government of Ireland is necessary is proof that the Unionist stalwarts are already shifting ground.

TO DESTROY HOME RULE.

MR. DEVLIN ON REAL OBJECT OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Devlin, M.P., speaking at Listowal, said the Nationalists were ready to make any concession short of sacrificing Ireland's nationhood, but he did not believe the talk about a settlement by consent was sincere. It real object was to destroy Home Rule.

THE SOMALILAND RISING.

MULLAH'S ATTACKS ON FRIENDLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Mullah still continues making raids on friendlies, and has burned Burao, killing six friendlies.

U. S. TARIFFS.

COTTON SCHEDULE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Members of the Tariff Comference of the House of Representatives and the Senate have practically finished the cotton, flax and hemp schedules. In the cotton schedule most of the changes made by the Senate, making the duties somewhat lower than those suggested by the House, have been accepted.

LABOUR UNREST AT HOME.

MOTOR-BUSMEN'S THREAT TO STRIKE.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN SHEFFIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The civic authorities in Salford are mediating with the dockers of the Manchester Ship Canal who went on strike recently and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

Fifteen hundred men are affected by the strike of moulders in Sheffield on the non-Unionist question. It is feared that the strike will be protracted and that many thousands will be thrown out of work.

A strike of motor-bus drivers and conductors in London is being threatened owing to one Company's having suspended twelve employees for wearing Union badges.

The speech of Mr. Thomas, the Railwaymens' leader, in which he condemned sympathetic and sectional strikers, is attracting considerable attention. It is believed that Mr. Thomas referred to irresponsible threats of a strike by railwaymen in various districts.

DUBLIN TRADE PARALYSED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The trade of Dublin is paralysed to-day. The prices of commodities are soaring and hunger riots are feared. All big carriers have ceased operations and have sent their horses to the country.

STRIKE LEADER RELEASED.

Connolly, the strike leader, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, has been released. He refused food for nine days. Forcible feeding was not attempted.

CATHOLIC PRIEST'S LOVE TRAGEDY.

SECRET MARRIAGE AND MURDER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A sensation has been created in New York by the confession of a German Catholic priest to having murdered and dissected the body of a servant girl which was found in the Hudson River recently.

He says that he loved her and that when their relations could no longer be concealed, he killed her because of his love for her.

Schmidt was traced through a pillow which was wrapped round the girl's torso, a shopkeeper having identified the pillow as the one he had sold to Schmidt.

It appears that Schmidt went through a form of secret marriage with the girl.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Sept. 14.

The P. and O. steamer Egypt left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., with the outward mails of the 5th instant.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Frederick Green-Wilkinson.

FAMOUS ORIENTALIST DEAD.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15.

The death is announced of Professor Vambery.

Arminius Vambery, C. V. O., professor of Oriental languages at the University of Pesth, was well-known for the active part he took in the defence of British interests in Asia. He was the author of the historic letters to the "Times" which earned him the goodwill of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George. The famous philologist and linguist was a native of Hungary. Born in 1832 he was educated in Presburg and Constantinople and travelled in Central Asia, visiting Khiva and Bokhara. Constantinople was a favourite haunt of his and he varied his trips to that city with holidays spent in the Tyrolese mountains. The fruit of his wanderings appeared in works on the Central Asian question, and others dealing with the literature, ethnography and linguistics of those regions. He was the recipient of honours from the British, Italian, Turkish, Japanese Governments, and a member of several learned societies. was a member of several learned societies.

RAILWAY BOARD

PROBABLE RETENTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

MR. WOOD'S RETIREMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

No details of the scheme for reconstitution of the Railway Board is yet available, and, pending the final orders on the subject, no appointment will be made in place of Mr. Walter Wood, who vacates his appointment.

It is, however, understood that the Board will be retained and improved. Mr. Wood proceeds Home by this mail steamer. He will proceed to London, where he wil settle with the India Office the question of his tenure of appintment as the member of the Railway Board over which differences have arisen, Mr. Wood will therefore proceed to South America as his services being requisitioned in an advisory and consulative capacity in South America in an appointment which will give much greater scope for his abilities than has been the case as a member of the Railway Board.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

BANGALORE Y. W. C. A.'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The protest against Miss Maud Allan's visit to India raised by the Y. W. C. A. of Bangalore was largely signed at several of the Anglican Churches after yesterday's services.

Miss E. Meager, General Secretary of that body, asks in a local paper in urging the protest: "What are the men going to do for the honor of their womenkind? One cannot believe that the days of chivalry have quite passed away."

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS BEFORE NEXT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The following is the list of business for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, the 17th September:—

Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

He will also introduce a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments.

Mr. Wheeler will introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles in British India.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

A CALCUTTA MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A Mahomedan meeting concerning the Cawnpore Mosque, was held yesterday, in spite of heavy rain. Mr. S. M. Shareef presided in the absence of Mr. A. Rasul.

The Hon. Mr. Fazil Haque addressed the meeting, after which resolutions were passed unanimously declaring it incumbent on Mahomedans to exhaust all constitutional means of agitation for the restoration of the demolished portion of the Mosque, and to place it in the forefront of their political programme until obtained, that the Government of India be requested to instruct the United Provinces Government to appoint a mixed Commission to enquire into the conduct of the officials concerned; that a deputation should wait on the Viceroy to request the restoration; that the leading Bengal Mahomedans should raise a subscription for the defence of the accused, and the relief of the widows and orphans, Mr. A. Rasul being the Treasurer; that Mr. Muzherul Haque and others who are appearing for the accused be thanked for the sacrifices that they had made. A subscription list was then opened, Rs. 71 being collected.

BAIL APPLICATIONS POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

At the Allahabad High Court today, in connection with the applications for bail on behalf of the accused in the Cawnpore mosque riot case, Mr. Dillon stated that he did not propose to renew the applications today, but might later on.

SONEPUR MEET ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Sonepur Meet has been abandoned this year. The usual Indian fair will be held and a few officials will be in camp, but the meet will be shorn of its interest as the planters will not be able to come, their services being required in Bankipur in connection with the Viceroy's visit.

AGRICULTURE IN THE DECCAN

CONFERENCE MEETS AT POONA.

IRISH METHODS FOR BOMBAY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S PRACTICAL INTEREST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

A general meeting of the Agricultural Conference was held at the Council Hall at noon to-day, which was crowded. Excellency was supported on the dais by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Arthur, Commissioner Central Division, and the Hon. Mr. Carmichael I.C.S. Others present were Mr. W. W. Smart I.C.S., acting Director of Agriculture, Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, Prof. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College,, Prof. W. Burns, Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Konkan, Rao Sahb G. K. Kelkar, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Presidency, Rao Saheb M. L. Kulkarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Southern Division, Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, Assistant Professor of Mycology, Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, Acting Assistant Professor of Botany, Mr. E. W. Horn, Manager, Civil Diary, Mr. V. G. Gokhale, acting Superintendent, College Farm, Mr. T. S. Swadi, Entomoligical Assistant, Southern Division Mr. S. V. Shevde, Superintendent, Dharwar Agricultural Station, Mr. K. V. Joshi, Superintendent, Alibag Agricultural Station, Mr. H. N. Gole of Nasik, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. T. R. Kotwal, B.A., LL.B., Mr. L. J. Mountford, Collector of Poona Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S., Mr. G. A. Gammie, the Hon. Mr. Samaldass Lilloobhai, Rao Bahadur Godbole, Sirdar Panse, Khan, Bahadur Major Khambatta, the Hon. Mr. Rodda, the Chief of Kurandwad (senior), Rao Saheb Nik, Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Sirdar Aba Saheb Vincharkar, Sirdar Gopalrao Lacksman Merekar, Sirdar N. C. Natu, and representatives from all parts of the Southern Maharatta country.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Conference opened with the following address by H. E. the Governor:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me immense pleasure to be here, and to have the opportunity of meeting so large and influential a gathering interested in the greatest industry in this country.

I regret I shall be unable, owing to other engagements, to attend your three days' conference, but that does not necessarily imply that I take no interest in your proceedings. I assure you I am deeply interested in the business of this important conference and will follow it with great interest although I will not be here to take part in the proceedings. In my position as Governor of this Presidency I have, you will allow, a great many interests to serve and a good many things I should like to do to answer the demands of the administration, but if a Governor is going to do all he wants to do he will have to divide himself into many pieces. I trust you will believe me when I say that my absence from your conference does not mean any want of interest on my part in the conduct of your business.

I consider this as a business meeting; I am here to learn, not to teach. It is perfectly true that during my brief tenure of the Governorship I have gained very little experience of the agricultural conditions of India, and that little experience does not permit me to lay down any propositions to you gentlemen who have such an extensive experience of the agricultural developments of this presidency. But for the safety of my hon. colleagues I will refrain from offering you my original opinions on the subject. I am afraid they would be rather mild, and, besides, my individual opinion would not be the opinion of Government as a whole. However, I am safe, I believe, in saying that we may congratulate ourselves on having a satisfactory monsoon. It is satisfactory to me personally, as it has given me a good start as Governor of the Presidency, but we are still waiting for those refreshing showers to make things thoroughly satisfactory—either rain from the heavens or the conservation of water or efficient irrigation to evade the horrors of famine.

With regard to our irrigation system, I think a word of praise is due to our engineers, past and present, for what they have done by their work to minimize the horrors of famine and to offer great facilities for the development of agriculture by means of irrigation. I notice from the agenda that you have a large amount of business to get through, and from the agenda I realize the enormous experimental and educational work that is going on. I hope that your experiments and discussions more particularly in regard to cotton cultivation, manuring and kindred questions will be carefully discussed and provide useful information to Government with regard to our educational system.

I am glad to have the opportunity of congratulating Dr. Mann—I refer of course to the Agricultural College which is so admirably managed by him and his assistants. The college provides a perfect system for technical education whereby a scientific knowledge of Agriculture may be obtained, and I assure you that the college will always have my keen support in the future.

Let me express my sincere thanks to you, gentlemen, for the existence of our vernacular colleges. I hope the best things for them. I hope they will increase in numbers as time goes on. I notice another thing.

STOCK-RAISING.

Much has been said and written regarding the improvement of crops, agricultural implements and machinery, but very little about stock-raising. I have been told—and I have heard it with regret—that people in India mainly rear cattle to use them as draft animals. I don't know whether you have read that interesting, instructive and suggestive paper by Dr. Mann regarding the improvement of dairy cattle and dairy farming. If you have, you will be bound to admit that it combines interest with instruction that would be very valuable to you in your discussions. I believe that many prejudices exist in this country in regard to dairy farming, but difficulties and prejudices will disappear when people discover that any improvements effected in dairy cattle and dairy farming are for their benefit and to the general advantage of dairy farming. I believe Government ought to do something, and people who have certain farms and cattle ought to sell good cows of special breed and be encouraged to improve the milching qualities of this country.

GANESHKHIND DAIRY FARM.

Perhaps it may appear strange to you that the Governor has started a practical suggestion for the people at Ganeshkhind. I am going to bread an English stock of cattle so that I may get the excellent milking properties of this cattle in doing this. I want to set an example to other people and I hope my example will be followed by great landowners, chiefs and sardars interested in this ownership of land. I hope it will permeate in their districts and by this means provide for the supply of pure milk in this country. Highclass breeding will not only increase stock raising but will create bonds of sympathy among people who desire to have a closer knowledge of the difficulties and requirements of high class cattle-breeding. I hope to find in the future that the improvement of daily cattle will be much more general in the country.

Another reason why I wish to encourage dairy farms is because Dr. Mann's pamphlet shows us how milk is adulterated and the sanitary conditions are of the worst possible character. For the health of ourselves and our children it is imperative that we should be supplied with absolutely pure milk at moderate rates.

I hope this Conference will be able to give important information to Government in the near future. In a few weeks time I hope to have an opportunity of witnessing some experiments in steam-ploughing which ordinary cattle cannot possibly deal with.

I have little to say beyond this, that our thanks are due to Sir Sassoon David, who has done much for agricultural education and for the Agricultural Department generally.

MEETING COM

The competition in becoming keen and we can only keep our place by high methods of cultivation as adopted in Europe, in America and other highly developed agricultural countries. "How are we to do it?" you might ask. Believe me, the safest way to do is to co-operate with one another to assist Indian farmers to raise capital for good seeds and machines to buy good manures and cakes, and to see that the Agricultural Department and co-operative societies go forward hand-in-hand; and in this respect I give them my blessing. I have only touched the fringe of the subject, but I trust with all my heart that you will take deep and earnest interest in the subjects before this Conference, so that your work in connection with the Agricultural development of the country may be the means of giving occupation to the enormous masses of the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency occupied the chair for about an hour, and before leaving expressed a hope that the Conference would make some sound, practical suggestions to Government, and if it did Government would be glad to consider them. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb then occupied the chair and the Conference continued till four o'clock.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

The following is the list of subjects presented to the conference:—

1. The organisation of agriculture by the Department of Agriculture in Ireland and its application to the conditions in the Bombay Presidency, by W. W. Smart, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Acting Director of Agriculture.

2. The milk supply of large cities in India, by Dr. Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, and Agricultural Chemist.

3. Progress made in the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of gul, by Professor J. B. Knight, M. Sc. Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Poona.

4. The cultivation of oranges and allied fruits, by Professor William Burns, B. Sc., (Edin.), Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Poona, and Economic Botanist.

5. The scope for the use of pumping plants and boring machines in the Presidency, by W. M. Schutte, Esquire, Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

6. The development of co-operation in Agriculture, by V. H. Gonehalli, Esquire, M. A. (Cantab.), Dipl. in Agriculture, (Cantab.), Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan.

7. Uses of improved implements in farming, by Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

8. The Scope for Broach cotton in the Southern Maratha Country.

9. Fungoid diseases of plants, by Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, B. A. (Bom., & Cantab.) and Dipl. in Agriculture (Cantab.), Assistant Professor of Mycology.

10. Horticultural possibilities in Western India, by G. B. Patwardhan, B. Sc., Acting Assistant Professor of Botany.

11. The feeding of prickly pear and cotton hulls, by Mr. E. W. Horn, Manager, Civil Dairy.

12. Progress in the improvement of cotton at the College Farm, by Mr. V. G. Gokhale, L. Ag., Superintendent, College Farm.

13. Successful storage of potatoes, by Mr. T. S. Swadi, L. Ag., Entomological Assistant, S. D.

14. Improvement of Cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, by Mr. S. V. Shevde, L. Ag., Superintendent, Dharwar Agricultural Station.

15. Our work on rice, by Mr. K. V. Joshi, B. Ag., Superintendent, Alibag Agricultural Station.

16. Spraying of Plants, by Mr. H. N. Gole of Nasik.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION IN IRELAND.

APPLICATION TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. W. W. Smart's paper:—

The question which no doubt will arise in the minds of everyone who has read the subject of this paper is, "what has Ireland got to do with the Bombay Presidency and how can conditions there be applicable to those of this country?" The Agricultural branch of the Department of Technical Instruction in Ireland was started in 1900 and the first duty undertaken by the staff was to get in touch with the County Councils of which there are 33 and to study the rural economy and agriculture of the island. The conclusions arrived at after a preliminary survey of the situation was completed, were:—(1) That owing to the backwardness of the people and the averseness of the small holder to leave his land a permanent and comprehensive system of agricultural education in the widest sense of the term was necessary; (2) that as far as practicable the Department should devote a large part of its funds as an endowment to aid local authorities in the development of agriculture; (3) that the Department should retain the direction of the development by local authorities in its own hands, only in so far as was necessary to secure coordination and a uniform policy on lines laid down by the central authority.

LEVIES FOR AGRICULTURE.

Each of the 33 County Councils levies a rate of ½d. to 1d. in the pound on the rateable value of the holdings within its limits. The levy of this rate is optional under the Act but since the second year after the passing of the Act every Council has levied the rate. In 1907 the average amount raised and devoted to agricultural purposes by each Council was about Rs. 15,000. Each Council for the purpose of the Agricultural Department's work appoints a Committee of Agriculture composed partly of members of the Council, and partly of other persons. To this Committee the Council usually delegates full powers, subject to the approval of the Department, for the administration of funds placed at its disposol.

The amount of work done and money expended by the County Committee has steadily increased. The total amount raised last year by the voluntary rate (for the most part now equal to one penny in the pound) was about £43,000 or 6,45,000 rupees, or an average for each Council of about Rs. 19,545. In 1907 the Department contributed in all £48,000 or Rs. 720,000 as compared with nearly £32,000 or Rs. 4,80,000 raised from rates. Thus the average amount of the Joint Fund available to be spent by each Agricultural Committee in each County was Rs. 36,345, though it must be understood distinctly that each County receives a grant in proportion to the sum raised by the voluntary rate. The guiding principle of the Department is to help those who help themselves.

DEPARTMENTAL SCHEMES.

The work to be performed by the County Committees is limited by certain schemes which are drawn up for their guidance by the Department. They may adopt any one or more of them but they cannot spend money outside them. These schemes comprise improvements in the breeds of cattle and other animals; itinerant instruction in agricultural subjects prizes for cottages and farms; subsidies to live stock shows; field experiments and demonstrations with manures and seeds; systematic instruction in winter schools of agriculture; instruction in the keeping and marketing of poultry; instruction in horticulture including the purchase and distribution of trees at cost price; instruction in bee-keeping and home butter-making.

IMPROVEMENT IN CATTLE-BREEDING.

The scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of cattle aims at encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure bred bulls or registered dairy bulls of a high degree of excellence and inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high class bulls for the use of small farmers. The details of the scheme are framed by a sub-committee of the Country Committee in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme. The money sanctioned by the Committee with the approval of the Department is to be applied solely in providing premiums for bulls, though sometimes loans are given to individuals for the purchase of bulls. The pedigree, age and health of the bulls must be in accordance with the rules laid down. The premiums range from Rs. 150 to 225 and are renewed each year on proof that the bulls have been fruitful and are in satisfactory condition. These bulls are often purchased at cattle shows from those selected as fit by the Department. The owner of a bull who receives a Premium must advertise the fact and the bull must serve not less than 30 to 40 cows other than those that are the property of the owner of the bull. The service fee which the owner may charge is from annas twelve to Rs. 1-14 per cow, until the minimum of 30 or 40 cows have been served when he may charge what he likes. The owner must abide by rules laid down by the County Committee as to care of the bull, exclusion of other bulls from his herd, etc. The bull must be made available for the service of the cows of genuine farmers living in the County in the order in which they are presented, and it can be branded or inspected by officers of the Department if necessary.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The year's work is carried out as follows:—The agricultural year commences in autumn, but in June the Department circularises all the County Committees inviting their views on the work of the previous year. The views of the Department's instructors also are obtained, and where matters of national importance are involved or expert advice is required, advisory committees of experts are invited to help in the deliberations. A programme in outline is prepared by these committees and the details are left for each local committee to settle as it sees fit.

Early in August these outline schemes are laid before the Agricultural Board, with a statement of the amount of money which it is estimated will be required from the Department's fund:—(1) To meet the cost of central administration; (2) to meet the Department's contribution to the funds of the County Committees. When the latter has been voted by the Board, a conference of the Secretaries of the Committees is held to discuss any new provisions in the schemes and to fix the dates for meetings of the Committees; at which the Department's inspectors must attend to help the Committees to arrange the details of the programme of work for the ensuing agricultural year. The schemes which the Committees desire to adopt and the provisional allotment of funds proposed are intimated to the Department, which then intimates its approval as well as the maximum of the departmental contribution for the year. The appointment of subcommittees to assist the statutory Committees is a most important element in the successful carrying out of the schemes. The County Committees meet, as a rule, once a month and a representative of the Department always attends the first meeting and as many subsequent ones as possible.

ITINERANT LECTURES.

The Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture gave lectures during the winter month at 13 centres on such subjects as the use and purchase of manures and storage of farmyard manure, foods and feeding, the management of the potato crop, and the management of grass lands. He distributed leaflets, laid out demonstration plots at the centres where lectures were given, attended shows and went about giving advice and help to farmers on all sorts of subjects. Besides he visited demonstration and experimental plots and obtained the results of them.

The Horticultural Instructor gave lectures in the winter at 14 centres and spent the rest of his time distributing trees and visiting gardens to help the owners and three demonstration plots in his charge.

The Itinerant Instructress in Poultry-keeping gave lectures at 10 centres in 6 months and judging from the figures of average attendance, her lectures were better appreciated than those of her colleagues. The rest of her time was taken up in visiting farms where premiuns had been paid to the owners for keeping pedigree birds and for distributing their eggs for setting and in giving advice as to their proper housing and as to diseases of poultry.

The Secretary was the most important member of the staff and on him largely depended the success of the work. Powers of organisation and in a country like Ireland much tact are required.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Department of Agriculture is not behind Ireland in the matter of higher agricultural instruc-

AGRICULTURE IN THE DECCAN.

tion. Our college is equipped as well as the branch of the Royal College of Science devoted to Agriculture. The multiplication of vernacular agricultural schools in the Presidency which is taking place will soon put us on a footing of equality with Ireland in this respect. Our agricultural stations for experimental purposes are more numerous and better equipped. It is in the organisation of their district staff, and the system by which the small farmer is interested and led to co-operate in schemes for agricultural improvement that Ireland seems to me to be so far ahead of this Presidency. The difficulties with which the Department had to contend were as great or greater than exist here.

ADAPTATION OF IRISH SYSTEM.

I will proceed to outline my ideas as to how the Irish system could be adopted in this Presidency. I would give District Local Boards the power by a special Act to raise an agricultural rate of one pie to 3 pies in the rupee on the land revenue or 1/12th to ¼ of the local rate levied at present and to appoint a Committee composed partly of its own members and partly of members of Taluka Local Boards. I would suggest that the Committee be constituted as follows:—½ the members elected by the District Local Board from its own members, ¼ elected by Taluka Local Boards from their own members and ¼ nominated by the Collector from persons specially interested in agriculture. Government night contribute ½ to 2/3 rds. the amount raised by the District Local Board towards each scheme of agriculaural advancement adopted by the Committee, and approved by the Department in addition to paying the salary and allowances of the existing Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture and their staff and of the District Agricultural Overseer. These officers would serve as links between the Department and the Agricultural Committee.

A PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

When 10 out of 19 districts in the Presidency had appointed Agricultural Committees and raised a rate, I would appoint a Provincial Council of Agriculture composed of members elected by the District Agricultural Committees—say, one member for every 5,000 rupees raised in any district—and of which the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy and Extra Deputy Directors and certain members of the Agricultural College staff should be exofficio mebmers. The Council should have the power to invite to its deliberations any experts in agriculture or trade whenever it thought fit. It would sanction the allocation of contributions from Government to Agricultural Committees, consider representations from them and serve as an advisory and controlling authority in all matters connected with the adminisation of the Joint Funds. The Director and the Department must retain exclusive control of all experimental work, but, in spite of the fact that I am a sun-dried bureaucrat, specially cured by some years' service in Upper Sind, I believe that the advancement of the agricultural community can be secured only by the closes co-operation with the rayats and their leaders who must be given, subject only to such restrictions as exist in Ireland, the control of the money which they raise voluntarily.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Agricultural Associations have done much pioneer work for the Department in helping to spread interest in agricultural improvements. They have received assistance from the Department which has been given willingly and I am very grateful to the members of many Associations who have taken the greatest trouble in collecting subscriptions, organising shows, conducting demontrations and preaching the adoption of new methods by word and dead. It is unneccessary to state the amount of good work performed by such Associations as the Deccan Agricultural Association, the Broach, Dharwar and Kolaba District Associations and many others. But these Associtions are as conscious of the lack of regular funds and staff as I am, and I am convinced that no regular and sustained progress is possible without both. In the future I hope to see Associations established to encourage the breeding and rgistration of pedigree stock; for the improvement of horticulture and the packing and marketing of fruit; for the establishment of a breed of poultry worthy of the name and for many other objects.

THE CULTIVATOR'S SON.

In addition to the present Agricultural Overseer paid by the Department, I would appoint a graduate in agriculture with experience who would be in charge of the demonstration farm in the rains and spend his time from December to May in touring the district, holding classes for 14 days at certain centres for teaching agriculture and accounts etc., to the sons of agriculturists who have passed through the course at the rural schools. Owing to the late decision of Government agricultural readers and everything but the three R's. have been abolished in the curriculum of rural schools. The son of the cultivator is to attend school at 4 or 5 years of age and to complete at the age of 8 or 9. It is expected that he will be reqiured to help his father in the fields at that age. Is there not a danger that after 3 or 4 years of herding cattle or working in the fields, he will have forgotten all he learnt at school, unless he is got hold of by an experienced teacher and taught that his knowledge of the three R's. can be of practical use to him in enabling him to become a good farmer and remain in touch with the larger world outside his own village and district? If we give an education to the ordinary village boy, which at the age of 20 will enable him just to sign his name and perhaps to call himself "literate" at the next census, the money spent on his education will be wasted.

PAPERS READ.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The following are summaries of papers read at the Agricultural Conference at Poona, which began its sittings to-day:—

In his paper on the "Progress made in the Cultivation of Sugar-cane and the Manufacture of Gul," Mr. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture, after setting forth the present system, stated that the points for improvement he mentioned for consideration were: The improvement of cane by the selection of better varieties or better strains of Pundia; the improvement in manuring:—

(a) By utilising waste products of the crop like trash (*Pachat*) skimmings and ashes, by taking a green manuring crop such as San for supplying the coarse manure.

(b) By depending upon concentrated manures for the Nitrogen supply to the rather than upon natural manures, like farmyard manure or sheep dung. Among the concentrated manures, the minerals furnish Nitrogen at a cheaper rate than the other types and should be used as partial sources of the supply of this element; Reduction of water by means of more carefully levelling and conserving water by inter-tilling; Reduction of the cost of cultivation by using modern implements and the methods of working up of sugar-cane into Gul are open to improvement from the cutting to the marketing.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

HINDU FOUND STABBED.

Great excitement was caused yesterday morning in Ardeshir Dady Street, when some passers-by raised an alarm that a Hindu, whose identity was subsequently established as Anandji Kooverji (22), a servant employed in a milk shop, was lying dead in a pool of blood on the verandah of a milkman's shop at the junction of Ardeshir Dady Street and Khetwadi Main Road.

The police were informed and Inspector O'Brien quickly repaired to the scene followed by his superintendent, Mr. O'Kieffe, and began to make enquiries into the matter.

He found that the deceased had been stabbed above the right collar bone, the wound being about an inch long. He was last seen alive at one o'clock yesterday morning, when he went to sleep on the verandah where he was found dead. As the police were of opinion that the wound could not have been self-inflicted, they began to pursue their enquiries further but they found that nothing has been missed from the person of the deceased.

The C. I. D. officers under Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector Khan Saheb M. H. Taki, subsequently visited the spot and also assisted in making further enquiries.

An inquest was held in the evening at the morgue, when after the body had been identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Bhanibai (10), a Hindu girl. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon the horse attached to a hack victoria shied at a passing cart and bolted down Duncan Road on to a shop where the deceased was standing. The deceased was pressed between a plank of the shop and the horse and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT FROM APOLLO BUNDER.

Mr. J. R. Gowan, residing in Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and pieces of wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 321 from his room on the first floor on Sunday night.

JUVENILE OFFENDER TO RECEIVE STRIPES.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Shunkar Krishna, a Hindu lad aged about fifteen years, with theft as a servant of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 220.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a hamal in the shop of Messrs. J. M. Kapadia and Sons at Hornby Road and had stolen pieces of silk suitings and sarees some time ago. He then had a suit made for him and a saree for his wife and was going home on Sunday noon from Apollo Street when he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion and on being questioned pointed out the complainant's shop.

The accused pleaded guilty but the complainant pressed for a heavy sentence as he said thefts had become frequent in his shop.

His Worship thought that the ends of justice would be met by his ordering the accused to receive 15 stripes.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Sir Edward Grey's statement, on the eve of prorogation of Parliament, to the effect that he could not give a pledge on behalf of the Foreign Office not to commit this country during the recess to the Trans-Persian railway, has revived public interest in this important question. "The Times" St. Petersburg corespondent, discussing the future of Persia in relation to British and Russian policy, writes:—

Although it is certainly true that Great Britain is not officially committed to any Trans-Persian railway scheme, it is also true that Great Britain has gone a great deal further in the matter than the casual reader of Government speeches would suppose. It is as certain as anything can be in such matters that Persia must ultimately have a large loan in one form or another, and both the British and Russian Governments have pledged their support in regard to the loan to the financial groups interested in the Trans-Persian railway project. Moreover, the Persian Government has now tied the two issues together, and has made the granting of the railway concession dependent upon the obtaining of a loan. The latter will therefore ultimately be issued by the railway group, though in view of the present state of the Money Market the earliest possible date mentioned for the issue is the spring of 1914. Probably, also, it will have to be issued in parts, but **at any rate some relief for the Persian Government may be found next year.** It should, however, be noted that even a loan of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 will not go so far as might be supposed, as the scheme would include the conversion of the Russian Gold Loans, the unification of as much of the Persian debt as possible, and the repayment of the Anglo-Russian advances. That such a scheme might be of great advantage to Persia is beyond question. It will necessarily, however, involve the creation of a really effective machinery of European control in Persia, and the important point to notice is that the Trans-Persian railway interest will be thereby very effectively established and secured in Persia.

RUSSIA AND THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE.

It is clear that tht English handling of the Trans-Persian railway question causes disquietude here, and the **Government policy of letting things** drift along in practice, while hinting dislike in public s regarded as very **unsatisfactory. Sooner or later the two Governments will have to understand one another definitely on this** point, and the Russian opinion seems **to be that it would be much better for the future of Anglo-Russian relations if there were a clear understanding now. The project is in a curious** state, as some points rather un-expectedly appear to be settled, while in others no progress has been made. It has, for instance, been decided that **in the northern half of the line the Russian interest shall be 60 per cent., the French 33 1/3 per cent., and the English 6 2/3 per cent., while in the southern half the Russian interest shall be 6 2/3 per cent., the French 33 1/3 per cent., and the English 60 per cent. The total interests of the three countries over the whole line will thus be the same. This arrangement seems to have been made to meet English susceptibilities, as apparently the Franco-Russian proposal was that all the interests should be distributed equally over the whole line and not be put into two divisions.**

On the other hand, very little progress seems to have been made in regard to the trace of the line. The Russians on commercial grounds still avdocate building to Kerman and thence to Gwattur Bay, while the English favour a route through Shiras to Bander Abbas. A point which it is especially important to realise is that the whole project seems to be approached in a much more serious spirit in Russia than has hitherto been shown in England. It is quite clear that the Russian Government sets store by it, and it is especially noteworthy that strong approval is manifested at the Ministry of Finance. The official opinion, quite contrary to the view frequently expressed in England, is that the line would have a great commercial future, and is in fact a necessity. The Russian Trans-Persian group is composed of very determined men, who are thoroughly in love with their project and claim to have weighed every possible consideration. They have overcome nearly all opposition in Russia, and say that they have now secured the support of every great commercial industry, with the single exception of cotton. Even cotton is divided, as Polish cotton merchants support the line, the sole outstanding opponent of which is declared to be M. Christofnikoff, of Moscow, a very large exporter of cotton and candl'es for the Persian market.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The following changes take place in the Telegraph Department:—Mr. Macrae, has been posted to Alipur, in charge of Telegraph Stores vice Mr. Fairley, proceeding on leave. Mr. Reynolds, on return from leave, will be posted to Lahore, Mr. Powell remaining attached to the Division. Mr. Hooper, will be posted to Bareilly. Mr. Mackenzie, has been posted to Lucknow Division. Mr. Mitra, remains attached to the Division.

BULGAR ATROCITIES

PIERRE LOTI'S IMPRESSIONS.

VISIT TO ADRIANOPLE.

M. Pierre Loti, the celebrated French writer and member of the Academie Francaise, author of the "Pecheurs d'Islande," "Madame Chrysantheme," "Fantome d'Orient," "Les Desenchantees," and many other works, lately stayed with the "Daily Telegraph's" Special Correspondent in Constantinople, Count Leon Ostrorog, and paid a visit to Adrianople.

He has embodied his impressions of recent events in the district in the following long, vivid, and interesting despatch to the "Daily Telegraph":—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

I wish simply to tell in all sincerity what I have seen with my own eyes, seen in the desert which the Bulgarians have made of Thrace. Oh, how it surpasses in abomination everything that I had been told, and all that I imagined! With what fury have these Christian liberators worked in order to accomplish so much destruction in a few months.

A desert, I said, and the most tragic of deserts, because one knows that the place was once a smiling province, and that the earth is full of freshly-killed peasants. Nothing more.

In the military motor-car which carried me at full speed I was able to travel miles and miles without perceiving a human being. Here and there the carcasses of beasts and flocks of crows. In the distance heaps of stones and the ruins of little walls—all that was left of villages. If one approaches sometimes a timorous face, contracted with pain, rises from the debris; it is that of someone who has escaped the great massacres, and is sheltering himself under a roof of branches in what was his house.

PHANTOM VILLAGES.

Of these phantom villages I will describe one, Haouza, for example, where I stopped for half an hour. But there are hundreds and thousands of others where the horror is the same. So, choosing at random, let us take Haouza. It contains nothing but broken walls, ruins, debris. Here is the mosque. From a distance it seemed to be less destroyed than many others; doubtless there was not enough time for sacking it properly. Inside a few sick and wounded, with cadaverous faces, are stretched on heaps of rags. The fine sculptures in white marble at the windows and the Mihrab had been smashed with sledge-hammers. The Turkish prisoners and wounded were condemned to carry out this sacrilegious task, while the Bulgarians harassed them with their bayonets. One must ascend the minaret to see the most shocking part of the business; the Bulgarians went there every day and committed unbelievable acts of horror, whose signs can clearly be seen on the cupola. Around the mosque is the cemetery. All the columns have been broken, the dead have been exposed, and men amused themselves by defiling the scattered bones.

Here is the well of the village; a sinister odour arises from it. Into it had been thrown the bodies of women and children violated by the soldiers, and on top of them, to make them sink, have been heaped the stones torn from the graves.

FORTY OUT OF A THOUSAND.

Out of a little more than a thousand inhabitants there remain about forty who have escaped massacre. Somebody has told them by name, and they come and surround me, rising from behind the ruins like spectres. Poor, brave people! How is it that even in this lost village they know that I am making an attempt to proclaim the truth to so-called Christian Europe? But, yes, they all know, and they come to press my hand. And then they describe their martyrdom. One says "I have neither wife nor children, house nor flocks. Why am I not dead?" Another, a bent old man, tells me: "I had a little granddaughter, 10 years old; she was my joy. Four Bulgarian soldiers came in to violate her. They nearly killed me with their fists because I wanted to defend her. When I recovered consciousness I could not find her."

Where is his granddaughter? No doubt in the well, rotting with the others, under the broken marble. All along the road which traverses these infinite and desolate solitudes, is a continual stream of soldiers, baggage wagons, artillery, guns on carts, Kurdish or Bedouin cavalry, and camels loaded with provisions. From all parts, even from the depths of Asia, people are coming by forced marches to the succour of beautiful Adrianople, which has escaped by a miracle, but which Europe, against all sentiments of humanity, obstinately desires to give back to the savage assassins who will not leave there one stone upon another, and who will turn it into a charnel-house.

TERRIBLE PLOT FOILED.

Adrianople! The evening after the long funereal tour, she appeared on the horizon above a green belt of trees. Crowned with her minarets and her domes, she is still marvellous. But perhaps, alas, her days are numbered. There is joy in her beflagged streets—the unthinking joy of one who awakes at last from the most horrible of nightmares after spending so many days under the knife of butchers, whose trade is in human flesh. It is known by what a miracle she was saved. The Bulgarians had everything ready for the final slaughter as soon as the Turks returned. They were to massacre the Mussulmans, while the Armenians, armed by the Bulgars, were to be summoned to massacre the Greeks. Each man had been assigned his task. Moreover, guns had been trained on the beautiful chief mosque to destroy it. And this last night of the Bulgarian occupation was particularly terrible; it was when Greeks, tied four and four, were thrown into the river. The only survivor of this "noyade" described it to me in details which made me shiver, and which I will give later. On this last night, then, there was slaughter, pillage, violation practically all over the place. I will give one example from a thousand. In one house which I knew there lived the widow of a Turkish officer and her two young daughters. A band of Bulgarian soldiers entered by violence and remained until the morning. All through the night the neighbours heard the harrowing cries of these three women.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKS.

Men also occupied themselves with piling their loot into carts which were to leave at daybreak. What a lamentable pillage! It included even the furniture and mattresses of the poorest people—everything that fell into their furious hands. But at daybreak, thank God! appeared those who were not expected so soon. A shout of deliverance spread throughout the city—"The Turks, the Turks are coming!" They were only expected the following morning. And the Bulgarians had thought themselves to be so sure of the ensuing night for bathing everything in blood! What a prodigy! Had these disturbers of the feast been able to march fifty miles in twenty-four hours? But there they were, and Adrianople felt that she was saved, at least for a time. And Mussulmans, Greeks, and Jews trembled and wept for joy. The Bulgarians took the time to throw into the wells a few last prisoners of war. Then they fled in disorder. They returned to capture a young Turkish officer, Rechid Bey, son of the great Fuad, who approached too close to their claws. They tore his two eyes from their orbits, cut off both his arms, and then disappeared. That was their last crime, at least for the time being.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

Poor Adrianople, whom I have seen en fete, bedecked with flags and illuminated at evening in honour of Ramazan, possibly her last Ramazan! Behind this joy of the people in the streets there remained the recollection of the atrocities of the preceding night. In the Turkish quarters I was shown demolished mosques, and doors and windows that had been beaten in by robbers or satyrs. I was taken to see the island of anguish, that island in the river where four or five thousand Turkish prisoners of war were herded together in order that they might die of hunger. There I saw the trees, just up to a man's height, naked and white, despoiled of their bark, which the famished prisoners had devoured. It is known that at the end of a fortnight of this torture the Bulgarians came and cut the throats of those who persisted in living. If I had collected only Turkish testimony I should risk being charged with exaggeration. But the most overwhelming evidence is that which was supplied to me by the Greeks and Jews. The Greek Metropolitan, upon whom I called in his old episcopal place, authorising me to repeat it, told me how the Bulgarian general spoke to him after having summoned him in the rudest manner:

"Is it a fact that you like the Turks?"

"Yes, because for four centuries they have allowed us to live happily."

"Good. I am going to have you executed."

"Then kill me immediately."

"No, no. A little later, when it pleases me. Get out."

And in a neighbouring room the aides-de-camp spoke in the same manner to all the Greek notables who had been summoned. But the lightning arrival of the Turks saved them.

"WHAT WILL EUROPE DO?"

During an "iftar" (Ramazan dinner) given by the Vali in his devastated palace I was able to form an opinion of the fraternal understanding between the Musulmans and the other religious communities of Adrianople. Among generals and officers of all grades, the Grand Rabbi of the Jews was seated at table between two turbaned hodjas. The Greek Metropolitan smiled as he chatted with his left-hand neighbour, the chief of the dervishes. Also, over the joy of deliverance which united them hung the anguish of Europe's to-morrow. What will Europe do? What will she demand? Confidence prevailed, however, confidence in French hearts and English hearts, and perhaps, in spite of all, in Russian hearts. At the end of the repast the beautiful voice of a muezzin filled the palace. Through the open windows one saw the splendour of the full moon and the minarets illuminated for Ramazan mounting heavenward like sharp arrows.

It was the honour of evening prayer, and I went with the Vali and his suite to the marvellous mosque of Selim II., where already thousands of men were prostrating themselves. And that evening the hodjas chanted as though in a delirium. Their beautiful clear voices seemed to soar towards the sonorous dome, while the innumerable muffled and heavy voices of the kneeling faithful acompanied them like a subterranean rumbling. Never in any mosque have I heard such exaltation of prayer—prayer of action and of grace, and, at the sme time, what supplication and terror!

A WARM APPEAL.

In a few days, also, if Europe brings the Bulgarians back here, what will become of all these imploring men; what will become of these beautiful mosques which the believers fill with their ardent psalmody? After what the barbarians have done once and have not had time to finish, one can easily imagine what their return would be when they will be maddened by having been driven away. Alas, this is a very serious moment. I can see the Press sold or muzzled as at the worst of times; I can see my protestations placed on the index, even in France. But I still have hope. What a crime, impossible to qualify, it would be to hand over these splendid sanctuaries to the merciless destroyers, and particularly to condemn this population to torture and a horrible death! Europe, warned, will hesitate to commit it, if only in order to avoid creating an abyss of hatred between the Christian and the Mussulman world. I said that the Turks hoped even in Russian hearts. And so do I. I believe that the Russians are misled, that they are mistaken; that they do not know. When they know all the monstrous truth they will understand that to take up the cause of this small, deceitful, and ferocious people, this opprobrium of the great Slav family, would be to soil their history with an indelible stain.

PIERRE LOTI,

(of the Academie Francaise).

P.S.—The Turks are reproached with having gone beyond the limits which they fixed themselves. I have spoken about this with their officers, who said to me: "But we do not want to establish ourselves there. Only when distracted women, both Greek and Musulman, cry to us, 'Kill us, or deliver us from the Bulgars!' how can we refrain from going to their aid?" Is it known in Europe that at Dedeagatch, a town which diplomacy conceded to Ferdinand of Coburg, the Turks and Greeks have sworn to emigrate *en masse* to Asia before the arrival of the Bulgars, and that they are preparing rafts for their flight?

Finally, I have just received from a little town in Thrace the following telegram, signed by a hundred Greeks: "We beg you to do everything in the world so that we shall not fall into the hands of the Bulgarian monsters."—P. L.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Apropos of the Town Hall meeting at Calcutta, regarding Calcutta University affairs, the following letter has been published dated Simla 2nd September addressed to Raja Pery Mohan Mukherji, C.S.I., president of the Calcutta Town Hall public meeting, Uttarpara:—

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th August, 1913, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy with which you forward certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on Monday the 28th July 1913, and express your assurance that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to accord to them the sympathy and consideration which they deserve. I am further requested to state that the representations will have the consideration of the Government of India.

I have etc.
(Sd. H. Sharp.
Joint Secretary.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

MOTOR VEHICLES NEW BILL PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

At a sitting of the Mysore Legislative Council presided over by Mr. Visvesyaraya, Dewan, as President, today, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Second Councillor, introduced a Bill to regulate the use of motor vehicles in this State.

None of the existing regulations, he said, contained provisions for regulating their use or checking abuses in regard to them or their drivers.

The Bill before the Council was based on the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1, G. of 1907.

Leave to introduce the Bill being granted, the rules of business were suspended and it was taken into consideration immediately and passed after certain minor amendments.

The other business before the Council includes select committee reports on the Mysore Elementary Education Bill and Muzrai Bill as amended. The Maharaja's assent to the Mysore Emigration Bill and the Partition Bill was announced.

SWADESHI PREACHER'S TROUBLES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Moulvi Leakat Hussein, Swadeshi preacher, the other day went to Midnapore to address a meeting for realising subscriptions in aid of the flood-stricken people. The local people did not receive him warmly and no lecture was delivered. The Education Department has since issued a circular to the heads of schools and the Principal of the Midnapore College, enjoining on their students not to attend any meeting of Moulvi Leakat Hussein.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. [illegible].

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-12-[illegible]-12—Little and Co. The London County and West[illegible]inister Bank Ld. v. The [illegible] of Bom[illegible] Crawford B. and Co. Heard.

12-12-[illegible]-11—Payne & Co. Tribh[illegible]das M Nathubhai & [illegible] Mahomedalli Lookmanji[illegible] manji. Jehangir and S.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. J[illegible] Beaman*).

In the Division Court No[illegible]

Suits for hearing and final [illegible] Long Causes.

286-10—Unwalla P & P. Sorab[illegible] jibhai Dadysett v. S[illegible] Abdulwahed & Co., a firm. Capt[illegible]ain & V. Part heard.

1324-12—Jam R. and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jugmohundas Damodherdas and ors. Madh K & C.

746-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

1190-12—Patell & Ez The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Mancokji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-12—Forbes and Co. for a pauper Joothibai widow v Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and Ty. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C. for postponement.

1339-12—Patell and Ez. Mulji Shivji v Yacooz Ebrahim Sayani Dubash and Co.

85-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L. and M.

103-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Captain and V.

1887-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam and Co. a firm Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. for postponement.

180-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

1146-12—Surajmal & Co. Hira Vella & ors. v. Kharnidas alias Bapudas Luxmidas & ors. Amin & D. S A Tyabji Mulji R & H.

781-12—Crawford B & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Maneck-lal & ors. Bhai K & G.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1130-12—Khambatta & Co. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper v. Rustomji Ardeshir Pochkhanawalla.

31-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Valoobai widow v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

611-13—Amin & Desai. Sakerlal Shambhulal Vakil a firm. v. Jinabhai Vithaldas Shah.

624-13—Malvi H M & R. The India Agency Co., Ld., v. Dhanji Canji.

692-13—Unwalla P & P. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v. Abdul Khan Valad Mahomedkhan Adhikari.

697-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Patrick Joseph Fernandes v. Jucvita Victoria Fernandes Daph F & D.

711-13—Payne & Co. Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed & Son a firm v. Karunji Ebrahimji & Sons a firm. Motichand & D.

712-13—Soonderdas & Co. Javerchand Thackersey v. Nanchand Vurchand & ors.

713-13—Payne & Co. Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed & Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co. a firm. Motichand & D.

719-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Rajabally Hyderally v. Mukundram Hiralal.

732-13—Egdelow G. W. & Co. Messrs. J. Moni & Co. a firm v. The Maharajah Richengush Somyag Mills Co., Ld. Kanga and Sayani.

756-13—Vachha & Co. Keshowji Jadhowji & Co. a firm v. Thacker Shivji Cooverji & Co. a firm. Mulla & Mulla.

773-13—Amin & Desai. Kalidas Jesangbhai a firm. v. Ramkaransing Rajbatsing Thakur, Kanga & Sayani. .....

778-13—Payne & Co. The French Motor Car & Electric Co., Ld., v. The Indian National Co-operative Society Ld. & anr.

783-13—Mehta & Dal. Manilal Nanalal Ghandhi v. Dr. Shamsabal Sitaram Misir Dhanjishaw & B.

784-13—Little & C. Alexander Richard King v. The Advocate-General of Bombay.

789-13—Mirza Mr. M. Haji Mahomed Azametulla Inayutulla Khan v. Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafez. Captain & Vaidya.

790-13—Payne & Co., Salehmahomed Oomer Dossal a firm v. Moolji Pradhan.

The Defended Long Causes.

607-13—Jamsetji R & D. Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein Mandoiwala v. Messrs. Heptoolla & Co. a firm.

619-13—Pardia & Co. a pauper, Cooshnabai Bhagia v. Gopal Angray. For Consent Decree.

269-13—Forbes & Co. Maneckji Rustomji Contractor v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors. Mulla & M.

271-13—Forbes & Co. Maneckji Rustomji Contractor v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors. Mulla & M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukharji v. Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors. Hiralal and Co., Vachha and Co. Part heard.

1332-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

535-11—Shamrao, M& H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Potamber Akheram Jamsedji R. & D.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed alli Hassanalli and ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai and ors. Shamrao M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

S. C. CT. 134-5945-13—Mulla & M. Kaikhusru Pestonji Lalla v. Cawasji Muncherji Davar. Mansukhlal M H & Co.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

...UEL TO WIFE'S DISAPPEAR-ANCE.

...ONTHS FOR TAKING LAW IN HAND.

(*...re Mr. Justice Davar.*)
...EROR *v.* MARUTI HARI.

...enth sitting of the Fourth ...ssions of the Bombay High ...held yesterday, Mr. Justice ...ng.

...ri, who was committed ... Khairaz on a charge of ...ection 326 of the Indian ...was placed before a com-...

... Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for ...e prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Athavale.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, in putting his case before the jury, stated that the accused and the complainant, Dharma Sadu, knew each other long before the incident in question. Some time ago the accused's wife disappeared and he suspected the complainant of enticing her away. The accused remonstrated with the complainant, but the latter replied that he knew nothing in the matter. On 7th August while the complainant was sitting on the road near his house the accused came there with his mother. The mother went to the complainant at first and began to quarrel with him and then the accused went to him and inflicted injuries on his nose, on his hand and on his neck with a knife.

After evidence was led the accused said that as he was dishonoured by his wife leaving him, he was provoked to attack the complainant, whom he suspected of enticing her away.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of eight to one and his Lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

HIS SISTER'S ORNAMENTS.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST WITHDRAWN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)
EMPEROR *v.* HARIDAS TULSIDAS.

Haridas Tulsidas (31), a Bhatia, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Oliviera on a charge of criminal breach of trust, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Khandalawalla, instructed by Mr. Khorsed Nariman, pleader, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Welinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

The case for the prosecution was that in March 1913 a sister of the accused, named Gokibai *alias* Laxmibai was married to one Ratansey Dharamsey. At the time of her marriage Gokibai was presented by her relations and friends with some ornaments of the total value of Rs. 10,000. At the time of her marriage Gokibai was only 14 years old, and as her father was dead she continued to live with her brother, the accused, according to the practice of the caste. Two years later she went to stay with her husband. She then asked for her ornaments, but the accused then told her that he would give them later on in the presence of some four or five friends. When a marriage ceremony took place in the complainant's family Gokibai again asked for her ornaments, but the accused then told her that as he was in monetary difficulties he had pledged them. Gokibai insisted to have her ornaments and the accused gave her his own wife's ornaments to wear. After this Ratansey, Gogibai's husband and the complainant in the case, demanded those ornaments, but as the accused evaded him, Ratansey prosecuted him in the Police Court on the above charge.

After Mr. Khandalawalla had opened his case his Lordship inquired if in the facts stated it would be worthwhile wasting public time in leading evidence in the case. He suggested to Mr. Khandalawalla to consult the Advocate-General with a view to enter *nolle prosequi*.

After the lunch interval the Advocate-General appeared and said that he understood that the complainant was informed nine years ago that the ornaments were pledged. Under these circumstances he withdrew the case.

His Lordship remarked that he was obliged to the Advocate-General for saving public time by withdrawing the case. It was a ridiculous case.

His Lordship discharged the accused, discharge being tantamount to an acquittal.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON THREE WOMEN.

COFFEE HAWKER GETS SEVEN YEARS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)
EMPEROR *v.* SULEMAN RAHIMALI.

Suleman Rahimali (28), who was committed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on charges of attempt to murder and hurt, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Khan, in putting his case before the jury, said that the accused, a coffee-hawker, had been living for about 10 months previous to the incident in question, with his mistress Hawabai and her mother Bayabai in a house at Jacob Circle. There were frequent quarrels between the accused on one side and the women on the other side and on 30th June the women thinking themselves to be in physical danger left his protection, and went to reside with their relative Ashubai in Tinker Moholla. Next morning, i.e., on July 1st, the accused appeared at Ashubai's house with a knife while the three women were taking their breakfast, and stabbed all the three women. He at first inflicted three wounds on Ashubai, then two on Bayabai and inflicted eight wounds on Hawabai. The accused was soon arrested and was charged with causing hurt to all the three women and with attempting to murder Hawabai.

The accused in his defence said that the injuries inflicted on the women were not by him but by a paramour of Ashubai.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Mirza if he pressed the charge of attempt to murder.

Mr. Mirza entirely left that to his Lordship. The wounds on Hawabai were also superficial, but they were eight in number and the accused had to be separated from Hawabai.

His Lordship asked the jury to acquit the accused of attempt to murder.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of attempt to murder and of guilty on the three charges of hurt.

His Lordship characterised the accused's attack on the three women as cowardly. He sentenced him to three years for attack on Hawabai, to two years for attack on Bayabai and to two years for attack on Ashubai, all the three sentences to run consecutively. The aggregate sentence on the accused was of seven years' imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A RACEHORSE.

DAMAGES IN ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)
SORABJI DHUNJIBHAI DADYSETH *v.* SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED & Co.,

The plaintiff in this suit claims to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,500 and interest, being damages sustained by him owing to defendants' breach of contract.

The plaintiff states that on 4th February 1913 the defendants through their manager H. Jamshedji contracted to sell to the plaintiff a grey Arab horse named "Dhaman" for Rs. 1,917 and as consideration therefor took from him a promissory note for that amount. On the same day, some time after the contract had been entered into the said promissory note was returned to the plaintiff by the defendant enclosed in an envelope with a verbal message by the bearer thereof to the effect that the contract had been cancelled. The contract having been a completed one, the plaintiff did not agree to the cancellation of the same. The plaintiff afterwards learnt that the said horse was sold to the Chief of Kagal for Rs. 2,500.

A few days after the sale to the Chief of Kagal, the said horse won Rs. 750 in the Hardinge Plate race. On that account, the present market value of the horse was Rs. 6,000. The plaintiff, therefore claims by way of damages Rs. 5,500, after allowing credit to the defendants for the purchase-money.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants have put in a long written statement in which they say that they keep commission stables for the sale of Arab horses. It is the practice, they allege, of all keepers of such stables in Bombay to get the purchaser to sign a promissory note in a certain form as soon as the sale has been effected, unless the purchaser happens to be their customer or a man of high position and standing whom they can trust. All such promissory notes have counterfoils. The signing and delivery of such a promissory note does not imply that the sale is on credit, or that the stable-keepers have received the promissory note in payment of the price, or that they are selling otherwise than as Commission Agents. Even when the transaction is for cash, such a note is always signed and delivered.

What happened was that on 2nd February 1913 the plaintiff expressed to Mr. Jamshedji, defendants' manager, his willingness to purchase the horse "Dhaman," if he were given a month's credit, promising to give as security his two horses then in charge of his trainer and stabled in the defendants' stables. The said manager refused to have any dealings with the plaintiff except for cash. Thereafter, on the evening of the 4th February, the plaintiff again came to the defendants' manager, accompanied by the owner of the horse who told him that the horse had been sold to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,900 and asked him to take plaintiff's signature and do the needful as usual. Accordingly the forms of the promissory note and the counterfoil were filled up. When, after the forms had been signed the said manager requested the plaintiff to pay the price and take away the horse, the latter informed the said manager that the owner of the horse had agreed to give him one month's credit. On enquiry the said owner stated that there was no agreement to give credit but that he had no objection to waiting for his money for a month, if the defendants entered the horse in their books in the usual way and became liable for the price. This the defendants refused to do, as it would have the effect of making them guarantee agents to the owner. The owner thereupon refused to part with his horse. The plaintiff being unable to produce the money, the contract was there and then cancelled. A note to that effect was made in the counterfoil and the promissory note returned to the plaintiff.

PLEA OF NO CONTRACT.

Under the circumstances, the defendants contend that there never was any contract with regard to the said horse, that, if there was such a contract, it was between the owner of the horse and the plaintiff, and that, any such contract, whether with the owner of the horse or the defendants, was cancelled with the consent of the parties, or, if not so cancelled, was rightfully rescinded.

As regards the sale to the Chief of Kagal, the defendants had nothing to do with it. The fact is that the defendants' manager, being pleased with the said horse's performance at a practice gallop, bought it up for himself for Rs. 2,000 and subsequently sold it to the said Chief for Rs. 2,500. Though the defendants admit that the said horse won a race of the value of Rs. 750, they absolutely deny that its market value is anything like Rs. 6,000. They submit that the suit against them should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Talyarkhan, Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff was being examined when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Unwalla, Piroshaw and Pappa.

Solicitors for the defendant: Captain and Vaidya.

SUIT AGAINST PORT TRUST.

VALUATION OF LAND.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)
GOVERNMENT VS. RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

This case has been reported at length in our previous columns. As to the question of apportionment, judgment was reserved. In the course of the judgment delivered ysterday, his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod said that in this case, as all parties seemed to have accepted a separate valuation of land and buildings, he thought it advisable that the compensation money for the land should be apportioned separately from the compensation money for the break up value of the buildings. The Collector had fallen into an error in apportioning the compensation money for the 8953-166 square yards belonging to the Trustees. He had confused apportionment with compensation and had arrived at the sum to be apportioned to the Trustees by a different method to that by which he apportioned the remainder to the Post Trust and the Company. The valuer of the land to the respective lessons based on the capitalization of the rents reserved by the respective leases were taken by the Collector to be Rs. 17.25 and Rs. 22.39 respectively. Therefore, the trustees should be paid at the rate of Rs. 17.25, the Port Trust at the rate of Rs. 5.14 and the Company at the rate of Rs. 7.61 per square yard respectively. Whereas the Trustees had been paid at a rate of nearly Rs. 18 per square yards and the Company at the rate of Rs. 6.88.

Rs. 58.141.62, the market value of the 1938.054 square yards belonging to the Port Trust appeared to have been correctly apportioned between the Port Trust and the Company in the ratio of 22.39 to 7.61.

As rgards the Rs. 875, the value of the 29.166 square yards, the Trustees would be paid at the rate of Rs. 17.25 per square yard, the Port Trust at the rate of Rs. 5.14, the Company at the rate of Rs. 3.26 and the Wadi Bunder Cotton Press at the rate of Rs. 4.25.

His Lordship fixed the capitalized value of the rent reserved to the Company by their lease to the Cotton Press at Rs. 25.75, whilst the Collector had found it to be Rs. 25. Considering the method of valuation adopted, His Lordship was of opinion that the Collector was right in not adding anything for the reversionary right of the Port Trust, and therefore, it followed that their claim could not be admitted into the accepted scheme of apportionment.

The figures given in the Collector's apportionment must be altered so as to agree with the judgment; and any party or parties who had received more than their share must refund to the party or parties who had received less.

Solicitor for the Government: E. F. Nicholson:

Solicitors for the defendants: Craigie and Co.; Payne and Co.; Little and Co.

DISPUTE OVER A HILL.

CONSTENT DECREE GRANTED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

The Advocate-General, at the relation of Narsingu Vithoba and Shanker Sayenna, Telugu Fulmali inhabitants of Bombay. *vs.* 1, Damoderdas Rangildas; 2, Shiwaji Lingu Jaya; and 3, Shivji Saibu Babil; all of them executors and trustees of the estate and effects of one Malku Saibu Babil, deceased.

The plaint states that one Malku Saibu Babil died at Bombay on 23rd October, 1900, leaving considerable moveable and immoveable property in Bombay and having duly made his will dated 13th October, 1900. The said will was proved by the defendants, who are the executors in September 1901.

By his said will, Malku Saibu Babil directed his executors to sell his ornaments and recover his cash assets and to invest them in Government Promissory Notes. After providing for the maintenance of his widow and making other minor bequests, the deceased directed that books and a cupboard worth Rs. 150 should be given in his name to the Telugu Dnyanotegek Library and that his photograph should be placed in it. He bequeathed his immoveable property situate at Kamatipura to the 3rd defendant to recover the rents and account for them to the 1st and 2nd defendants. He directed the residue of the property, after paying Rs. 100 per annum to the 2nd defendant for his trouble as trustee, to be applied towards the awarding of scholarships of Rs. 10 per month to Telugu students passing certain examinations, especially the L. C. E. and the F. C. E., with the highest number of marks. Out of the income of the house at Kamatipura, "food is to be daily caused to be fully cooked and a hearty meal is to be given once every day to the poor destitute." The management of the said Sadavarat was entrusted to his wife and the third defendant, and, in case of mismanagement, to the other two trustees.

DIFFERENCES AMONG DEFENDANTS.

In 1902, differences arose between the 1st and 2nd defendants on the one part and the 3rd defendant on the other part and the former filed a suit against the latter. By a decretal order of reference in that suit, the powers of the 3rd defendant were defined and the defendants were ordered to execute a legal trust-deed embodying the said provisions of the will.

The defendants have realised the assets and have paid the debts and the legacies, and it appears from the final decree in the said suit that the defendants had in their hands at the date of the said decree Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 6,500 and four immoveable properties.

The charities to the students have not been carried out nor the trust-deed executed as directed by the testator and the said decree. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the charitable trusts aforesaid should be administered by and under the directions of the court and schemes framed for the awarding of scholarships to Telugu students and for the Sadavarat.

FIRST AND SECOND DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The 1st and 2nd defendants have filed a joint written statement in which they say that they had carried out the directions of the will prior to the filing of the said suit. Though the 2nd defendant has always been ready and willing to discharge his duties as trustee, he has not since 1908 received his stipend on account of the 3rd defendant's refusal to sign the cheque for the amount. The latter has not rendered any account nor paid in the monies in their joint names as required. After paying the costs of the said suit out of the Rs. 6,500, there now remain in these defendant's hands Rs. 3,000 in Government Loan Notes. No interest on that sum has been recovered owing to the 3rd defendant failing to join in the management of the estate. For the same reason, the sum of Rs. 3,412-12-0, standing to the credit of the defendants as trustees, cannot be operated on. The immoveable properties are in the 3rd defendant's possession and he has recovered the rents and profits and kept them with himself. The conduct, in short, of the 3rd defendant has rendered impossible, the execution of the charitable trusts. These defendants, therefore, pray for the removal of the 3rd defendant from the trusteeship and the impounding of his interest in the estate, in the event of his failing to make good the amounts due by him to the estate.

THIRD DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The third defendant says that the trust-deed directed to be executed was to embody the provision in the will as to the payment of a legacy of Rs. 15 per month to him. Two of the four immoveable properties yield no income. The trust-deed was to be submitted to this defendant for approval, but that has not yet been done. He collected the rents for 4½ years and deposited the same in a Bank in the joint names of all the defendants. The properties were old and required constant repairs for which this defendant has paid. Owing to unjustifiable delays on the part of defendants 1 and 2, in signing cheques, for payment of ground rents, rates and taxes, this defendant has several times been fined for not complying with the demands of the Municipality, etc. His co-executors adopted a hostile and vexatious attitude towards himself which has resulted in detriment to the estate. He, therefore, submits that they should be removed from their office and a scheme framed for the better management of the charities. Both the 1st and 2nd defendants are very old being 80 and 60 respectively, and are incapable of managing the estate. He prays that his legacy of Rs. 15 per month may be provided for.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jaferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff:—

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the 1st and 2nd defendants; Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

DECREE BY CONSENT.

After the case was had been opened for the plaintiff, it stood out till 3-30 p.m. to allow of a compromise. A decree was then made by consent, on the following terms:—

(1) Costs of the defendants to be only one set of costs to be paid out of the charity, defendants 1 and 2 and defendant 3 getting half and half.

(2) Receiver to sell the immoveable properties by public auction, and invest the amount in Government Paper.

(3) Suit referred to the Commissioner to frame a scheme and carry out the trusts of the will, one of the trustees being the 2nd defendant.

(4) Legacies to defendants 2 and 3 to be paid.

(5) Receiver to have authority to convey.

(6) Receiver to pay Rs. 15 p. m. to the 3rd defendant in respect of his legacy.

(7) Costs of the plaintiff up to date as between attorney and client to come out of the estate.

Further costs and directions reserved

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Judah and Solomon.

Solicitors for the 2nd defendants: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the 3rd defendant: F. P. Pavri.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE QUASHED.

KING-EMPEROR VS. VALDAS KANDAS AND OTHERS.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an application for revision made by one Vahaldas Kandas and several others, against the order of the First Class Magistrate, of Nadiad, who had dismissed their complainant under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and ordered under section 476, to take separate proceedings against all the persons for offence sunder section 211 and 195 Inidan Penal Code.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—A dead body of one Babaria of Nadiad was found half a mile distant from the field of the deceased Mangal in the *sini* of Nadiad in the month of August, 1912. No trace of the murderer or murderers was found till March, 1913. In March last the Police Inspector Mr. Pegge got some information against the deceased and several others, regarding the murder. The deceased and others were called to the Police Inspector on the morning of the 27th March at the Police Chowki near Salum gate. It was alleged that the deceased had been beaten there by the police to confess his guilt. The deceased did not confess anything and he was again called to the Inspector's Bungalow in the afternoon. On his return in the evening, Mangal began to feel uneasy and complained of pain in the stomach. His illness grew serious and in the early morning of the 28th March Mangal died. On the same morning the petitioner No 1 thought it his duty, as Mangal was dead, to give information by wire to the District Magistrate of Kaira, and to the Superintendent of Police to the effect that Mangal had died of a beating received at the hands of the Police, and that an inquiry should be made immediately. The First Class Magistrate at Nadiad was afterwards informed, who without recording the petitioner No. 1's statement or taking down any complaint, went to the house of the petitioner, and made a *Panchnama* of the dead body, wherein certain marks of beating, discovered by the *Panch*, were embodied.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On the next day the post-mortem examination was made by the Civil Surgeon of Kaira. In the meanwhile on the evening of the 28th, another Panchnama was made by the Magistrate wherein the marks seen in the morning were said to be not apparent. After taking the statement of the petitioner on the 28th, the Magistrate began to take the statements of several persons not named by him behind the back of the petitioner, he applied to the Magistrate to be furnished with certified copies of the statements. But a reply was given to him to the effect that the investigation being under section 159, the law did not authorize the giving of copies of statements recorded therein. He then made an application to the Collector of Kaira against the order of the Magistrate. But the collector replied similar to the above. Th Magistrate then purporting to act under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, dismissed the complaint of Valdas, charging Mr. Pegge and other Police Officers under section 304 I.P.C. He then ordered proceedings to be taken against the petitioner No. 1 for making a maliciously false complaint and against the others for perjuring themselves in order to support the theory of Valdas and the case against the Police Court.

The petitioners appealed against the above order to the High Court.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER ILLEGAL

Mr. Govindlal Thakore appeared on behalf of the petitioners. He said that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to pass the order inasmuch as he was not acting as a "Court" within the meaning of section 476 Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate had acted without jurisdiction as the offences if any, had not been committed before it in the course of a judicial proceeding. The later order of the Magistrate purporting to be made under section 203, was inconsistent with his own reply which expressly stated that he was acting under section 159. If the Magistrate was proceeding under section 159, his later order was erroneous as there was no complaint made to him in writing and the provisions of sections 200 and 201 did not appear to have been followed. The informal procedure adopted by the Magistrate of taking the statements of various persons at different places and behind the back of the petitioners, without conforming to the provisions prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act, indicated that the Magistrate was not acting as a Court and that the proceedings were not judicial proceedings.

Their Lordships set aside the order of the Magistrate, and ordered the bail bond to be cancelled.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

SEVEN SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Captain Joseph Vasey, Master of the S. S. Redbridge, charged Hassan Ahmed and six other Somali firemen and an Algerian fireman named Ahmed Ali with wilful disobidience.

Mr. Jones, Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

The complainant's case was that on Thursday last the Redbridge was fully loaded and was ready for departure on Friday morning. He told these men on Thursday, to go to the disinfecting station with their bedding and effects for fumigation at 7 a.m., on Friday. The accused attended the fumigation but without their effects. When told to bring them, they said they preferred to go to jail to getting their effects disinfected. As a result, he could not get a "bill of health r a Port clearance" and the vessel was detained.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first seven accused were sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay Rs. 30 as costs.

The last accused said he was now willing to obey the order. He was, thereupon. warned and discharged.

A GREAT LEGAL VETERAN.

The Earl of Halsbury (aged 88) launching a new lifeboat at Newquary.

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Agents to be appointed everywhere soon.
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NEW EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOL.

TO BE STARTED IN BHOLPUR.

Before the year is out an Educational Colony is likely to be started in India under the direction of Captain J. W. Petavel (Royal Engineers, retired) and with the practical co-operation of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, writes a London correspondent to the "Pioneer." Captain Petavel has been successful in getting support for his scheme from leading educationists and public men in this country, and in consolidating their strength into an Association known as "The Educational Colonies and Self-Supporting Schools Association." It is a scheme which is of practical value for all countries, and has commended itself to such men as the following, who are Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Association:—Professor Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S.; Dr. H. Gray, member of the Moseley Commission to the U.S.A.; Dr. J. Beattie Crozier; Professor Bickerton, New Zealand; Dr. Saleeby; Colonel J. M. Maude, Sir Francis Vane, Bart.; Dr. A. Haid, F.R.C.P.; Lord Roberts, the Hon. E. Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton Professor Todd, of Illinois University, U. S. A.; and Professor Gide, University of Paris (Social Economics) have written to express their approval of and interest in the scheme. Lord Crewe and Lord Morley have also intimated to Captain Petavel that they will watch with special interest the practical working of the Educational Colony, which is to be tried at Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's School at Bholpur, Bengal.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

Captain Petavel gave an outline of the scheme in an informal lecture at 21, Cromwell Road on the 5th August at the usual Friday evening social gathering, and stated the case briefly thus:—

"Under our present commercial system, as fast as we improve means of production we complicate our exchange system. The result is that though production owes very little labour under modern conditions, goods are not so extraordinarily cheap because of the costliness of exchange.

If we organised a number of people to produce the main necessaries of life for their own use and consumption so that they could dispense with the costly exchange system through the medium of commerce, a very moderate amount of labour would be sufficient to keep them supplied with the necessaries of life. We could, therefore, give boys a perfect education, spending all that was necessary for the purpose, and, by keeping them for a few years at the conclusion of their training in an industrial organisation producing the necessaries of life, they could be made self-supporting and could easily pay for the training they had received. Young men working in such an organisation could earn the necessaries of life with part of the days work and be able to devote the rest of the day to study."

ALLWING PROSPECTS.

Leaving details to be fitted in according to the different needs of the different countries in which such Educational Colonies may be founded, Captain Petavel explained that it was part of the scheme to alternate manual and book training up to the age of fourteen; a boy by that time would have learned much that is useful in the handling of tools and the earlier stages of manual work; from fourteen to eighteen he would continue his training at an Industrial Educational Colony, which supplied its own needs in food and clothing. He would learn, in all probability, more than one industry, and still find time to improve his intellectual equipment. At the age of eighteen he would be well fitted for citizenship and ready to become a useful member of the community. This would obviate the blind alley occupations which though they bring in a few shillings a week to boys of fourteen or fifteen, lead nowhere, and leave boys stranded, untrained and practically useless at the age of eighteen. There is an alluring prospect about the young manhood of any nation fittingly equipped for life at the age of eighteen and Captain Petavel is convinced that the same scheme may be adapted to the education of girls and specially useful industries with equal promise of success.

A SWISS EXPERIMENT.

He certainly had a strong argument with which to support his theories and the rough outline which was all that was possible in a brief address. Switzerland has felt it intolerable that hard-working citizens should support the loafing and semi-criminal class that drifts about doing no good, so the authorities entrusted their loafers, vagrants, and "work-shy-folk" to a "dreamer." Otto Kellerhalls, to put to the test his scheme for an industrial colony of unemployables, making it self-supporting. It was a bold idea, said Captain Petavel; but the "dreamer" was allowed to have his way, and the result is that close by the Lake of Bienne the Witzwil Colony of semi-criminals is an object lesson in success which has aroused the keenest interest, not only of the British Committee of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress which visited it, but of many others on whom the responsibility falls for dealing with poverty, unemployment, and the unemployable. Success has not been obtained by harshness; this production-for-use Colony is a pleasant place; good healthy work in the open air; plenty of plain food; decent clothes make even the "work-shies" content with their lot. Their intellectual needs are not forgotten, and the men are paid some money or have it credited to them in readiness for their discharge.

Otto Kellerhalls, the Founder and Governor of the Colony, when asked by the British visitors what he desired more to make him happy, replied, "More industries so that I may extend more hospitality to those who are reluctant to go at the termination of their sentence."

A FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

If such results can be obtained with loafers and semi-criminals, how much greater the promise of success when Educational and Industrial Colonies are established for young, healthy, eager boys? asks Captain Petavel. A further advantage is that no great outlay is involved to start the experiment; put into practice by a few who understand and believe in it, such a scheme will extend by its own merits. With regard to its adaptation to the needs of India, Captain Petavel thought that agriculture should be the basis of the industrial training, with other developments to give a boy a wide outlook, knowledge and equipment. Such is the rough outline of the scheme which is to be tried in Bengal before the end of this year, and it is a practical experiment which may have important results in the solution of India's educational problem. Dr. Arnold, who presided at Captain Petavel's lecture, pointed out that Mr. Gokhale's scheme for free compulsory primary education in India was rejected principally on the question of expense: if such Colonies could be self-supporting, that important difficulty vanished.

PARSIS AND THE GUJARATI LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am interested in the last fling from the Parthian bow of your Naosari correspondent, who has expressed his views anent Indian Literature, in the issue of your journal of date. He deplores the apathy of the Parsis with reference to the Gujarati language, their mother-tongue for several centuries past. He laments that the Parsis, though they have used their intelligence in money-getting and, I may add, also partly in municipal and political affairs, have not thought fit to either use or embellish their mother-tongue. It is true that, if anything, they have corrupted and twisted out of shape and recognition pure Gujarati. One would hardly believe that a knowledge of the most elementary pure Gujarati is a rarity amongst my people, and it took me some decade and a half to probe the depths of the profundity of ignorance of a host of Parsis, of either sex, in regard to Gujarati.

Let us trace some of the causes of this backwardness. In the first instance, going back to the past, it appears that those that used the language for writing were ill-taught. Look at their spelling, their syntax, the paucity of Gujarati words in each sentence. I do not object to the ornamentation of a language by a discreet admixture of choicest phrases culled from other tongues or dialects. But I have little doubt that if a Gujarati Hindu were confronted with the Gujarati books of the past, say a century ago, written by Parsis, he would disown their Gujarati, and make nothing at all out of it. One is struck by the number of alien Pahalvi, Pazend, Urdu, and slang words inserted pell-mell in these records. One is baffled by many of them, and a reference to the elderly people, nurtured in the particular atmosphere of the writer, is essential for comprehending their significance. The spellings are so quaint, that it is difficult to avoid a hearty laugh over them. All the same, to one who aspires to the purity of the tongue, the sin in this direction is painful. I do not wish to pause at the further obstacle thrown in the way of deciphering the old Parsi Gujarati writings by the irregular orthography, which to say the least, is ungainly.

Now, it appears that the lapses of the past were never seriously considered as such. The distorted Gujarati in vogue in common parlance enhanced instead of mitigating these sore blunders. Of course, as a race, Parsis in Western India and China raced for material prosperity, and few or none of them were scholars in Gujarati. Gujarati of a sort was used in speech, but Gujarati literature, philosophy, history and science seem to have been at a large discount. The Parsis cherished their religion, but in the dim past, in Gujarat, it would seem that profound learning of any sort, in connection with this most sacred asset of theirs, was *non est*. In the early fifties of the nineteenth century came the real impetus towards learning. Unfortunately it was confined to scholarship in English. The Bombay Colleges and University for the first time gave a fillip to secular education, and there came therewith a bias. It was not unnatural. English being the most luctrative language, in every sense then, the brightest of the community turned to it, and Gujarati literature remained uncared for. When the richest harvest having been reaped by the pioneers, English became almost a necessity of existence for all non-commercial people, and it began by degrees to be equally so to the mercantile community, energies came to be solely concentrated on it. Meanwhile as in the case of every progress, there came to be associated with an appreciation of English an upstartish contempt for Gujarati. By and by it dawned upon the writers that the horizon of the English-reading and English-speaking Parsi public was restricted, and would necessarily remain so. Then came the turn of Gujarati. That was a rather recent occurrence. But that the movement is going on merrily a comparison of the Gujarati of the dailies and weeklies of to-day with those of two decades ago will fully bear out. What is needed yet is a patriotic outburst of enthusiasm in favour of Gujarati, for directing true talent in the channel of Gujarati penmanship. "Swadeshism" really began in right earnest less than a decade ago, and, at first scorned and derided, has come in this phenomenally short period of time, to be a badge of patriotism and of sanity, and a by-word for progress. The miracle has been performed by the co-operation of the Pulpit and the Press, in watering and safeguarding the little seedling of "Swadeshism." That very remarkably bespeaks the growing power of the press and the orator, and the increasing responsiveness of the rousing Indian nation, that is making ready for the glorious part to be played by it in civilizations of the future. I therefore, appeal, particularly to the Parsi Gujarati papers and speakers to make a stand for purity of diction, and instead of catering for the vicious palate of those accustomed to swallow hybrid, insipid, and pauperised Parsi Gujarati, to instil into the reading and hearing public a taste for undefiled Gujarati.—Yours etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Belle Ville, Cumballa Hill, Sept. 10.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

"ERA OF 'BLOOD AND IRON' NOT PAST."

Lord Roberts, in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," replies to two recent articles on the problem of National Defence by the Duke of Bedford.

The first of these articles was a criticism of the Territorial Force; in the second article the writer criticised and rejected the proposals of the National Service League, and put forward a plea for a larger Regular Army backed by a voluntary Territorial Force on a smaller scale than the one already in existence, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Lord Roberts says that he is in complete agreement with some of the Duke of Bedford's views as regards our small Regular Army. He thinks that its interests should be carefully watched, particularly as regards the maintenance of a proper peace establishment, and a good deal could be done at a comparatively small cost to increase the efficiency of its organization from the point of view of war. Again, the question of the employment of ex-soldiers could, and should, be developed and systematised. A reasonable increase to the pension list would certainly be money well laid out, taking into consideration the increased cost of living since the pension scale was established.

AN EFFICIENT HOME ARMY.

Lord Roberts, however, does not agree with the Duke of Bedford's argument that the present voluntarily enlisted Regular Army should be largely increased and the Territorial Force proportionately diminished.

"In the first place, no large increase in our Regular Army is possible with a voluntary system of enlistment. In the second place, even if this suggestion were feasible, it contains all the germs of failure that exist in the constitution of the Territorial Force. Finally, it is difficult to see how the proposed organization would increase our strength either for offence or defence, or would in any way provide an adequate return for the additional £4,500,000 which it is calculated to cost."

After restating the views of the National Service League as to the proper relationship between the Regulars and the Territorials, Lord Roberts points out that as to two of the three chief propositions laid down by that body the views of the present Government, of the Duke of Bedford, and of the League are practically in agreement, viz.:—

(1) A supreme Navy, the standard for which has been laid down by the present Government as that of a 60 per cent. superiority over the next strongest Navy; and

(2) A Regular Army, to act as a garrison and police force to our Empire in time of peace and as a striking force in time of war.

Lord Roberts is of opinion that without an efficient Home Defence Army it would be imposible for the Navy and the Regulars to fulfil what are admittedly their proper functions in war.

TO GUARD AGAINST INVASION.

The Home Army, he urges has to guard against invasion or such a threat or first feint of invasion as might be devised to produce public alarm, disturb the plans prepared in peace time, and delay an expeditionary force being sent out of the country.

For instance, a threat of invasion might cause the departure of the expeditionary force to be postponed for twnty-four hours, a couple of days, a week, or even more, with results that even Moltke himself could not rectify. Aftr reviewing the difficulties and results of present recruiting, Lord Roberts says:—

"The evidence in favour of compulsory military training is so obvious and so overwhelming that I am convinced that it must carry the day. The more light thrown on the subject and the more searching the inquiry the more certainly will the country's glaring military deficiencies be unveiled.

"The war in the Balkans lends a deadly emphasis to any consideration of our military position. The dramatic three weeks' campaign which ended in the complete collapse of the Turkish army shows with a ruthless logic the effect of apathy and unpreparedness. The subsequent fratricidal troubles between the Balkan States show how little it is possible to foresee events or to depend upon anything except one's own resources and one's own right arm. The ghastly accounts of the slaughter that has transformed Albania into a shambles should surely bring home to us what war in a country may mean to that country.

"The era of 'blood and iron' unfortunately is not yet past; unpalatable as that fact may be, it is surely midsummer madness to ignore it or to deny it, considering the history of the last fifteen years."

MR. ROOSEVELT.

"ANOTHER CYCLONE."

"Bang! Biff! Whizz! Another cyclone has struck New York." This descriptive head-line, taken from a leading New York newspaper, does not relate to an atmospheric storm, but to the return to town of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on Aug. 26. During the last few weeks the ex-President, accompanied by his two sons, Quentin and Archie, has been lost to civilisation and the newspapers in the Arizona wilds. They have camped with Indians, seen the famous snake dance, and hunted every day. Mr. Roosevelt and his sons looked very bronzed, and as hard as nails. The ex-President chatted volubly with the reporters, moved here and there looking after his baggage, and is just as strenuous to-day as when he kept everybody moving at White House.

Politics during Mr. Roosevelt's absence have favoured his progressive party, but he refused to comment.

"I have been too busy having a good time to pay any attention to politics of any kind, manner, or description," he said.

"What did you notice as the most politically significant thing in the South-West?"

"When you are walking all day, and sleeping in the open at night," replied Mr. Roosevelt, "the most significant thing is three square meals a day, and a place to sleep."

"Have you shot anything except mountain lions?"

"Where I have been there was not anything to kill except varmints."

"You'll find a lot of them in New York, colonel."

Mr. Roosevelt laughed, and turned away. He said he would hurry home and write a few articles, and he added to the newspaper representatives, "If there is anything to be said I will see you boys to-night."

Mr. Roosevelt left the station carrying several guns, followed by his sons, heavily burdened with various articles of camping outfit.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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From Dr. DIYAL CHAND,
Jhang City.
August 20th, 1913.

DEAR DR. KATZ.

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Signed' DIYAL CHAND, Surgeon.

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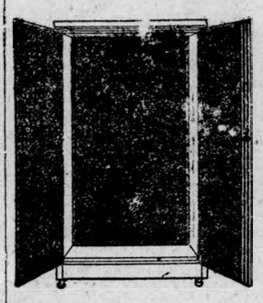

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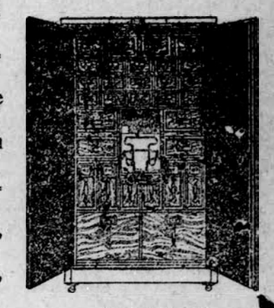

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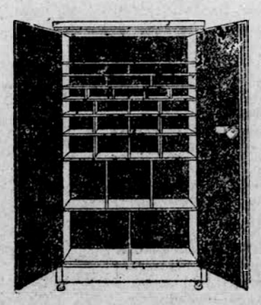

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JACK THE LODGER.

STORY OF A HOMICIDAL MANIAC.

"Dagonet" writes in the "Referee":—

I am not going to make any comment on the remarkable sensation ry the gifted authoress has founded the mystery of the maniac who been handed down to infamy as the Ripper.

real Jack was a lodger the whole of the time he was ting his crimes, and the house he lodged was in the neighof Blackheath. It was after maniacal murder in Miller's he disappeared from his His body was found a ter in the Thames, and the probability is that he flung himself into the river a few hours after committing his last crime.

But it is not to revive the old controversy as to the identity of Jack that I am now referring to Mrs. Belloc Lowndes's remarkable story. I refer to it because it has recalled to my memory a strange experience of my own. Somewhere among my papers I have an astounding document signed by the lady in whose house a man whom she firmly believed to be Jack had lodged. He had come to her house very much as the mysterious "Lodger" in the "Telegraph," serial comes to Mrs. Bunting. He was supposed to be a medical student. The odd thing about him was that he went out very little in the daytime, but frequently went out late at night, and always carried a small black bag.

He was rather a prepossessing-looking man, appeared to have plenty of money for his modest needs, and made himself agreeable to the members of the family. He made himself so agreeable that the landlady's niece, who lived with her, did not feel annoyed.

HE WAS IN LOVE WITH HER.

The landldy's niece confessed that he was in love with her.

The landlady's husband was a foreigner. He was a professor of languages and held an official position at a public institution. When he heard that the lodger was paying attentions to his niece he was annoyed. "I didn't like the man," he said, "and we knew nothing of him beyond the fact that his reference was a doctor in whose house he had lodged before he came to us." The professor was so annoyed that he ordered his niece to have nothing to do with the young man, and sent her away to a relation in the country. He also insisted upon his wife giving the lodger a fortnight's notice. The lodger was annoyed and upset and received his dismissal with a bad grace.

That night the lodger went out soon after ten. The landlady saw him leave the house with his black bag. At three o'clock in the morning she was awakened by the noise of the front door closing. She struck a light and opened her bedroom door a little way and looked out. She saw the lodger coming up the stairs. He was in a state of great excitement. his face was marked with deep scratches, and he looked like a man who had been having an awful struggle with someone. "I've been attacked by thieves," he said, when he saw the landlady looking at him. "Two men and a woman set about me in a dark corner of a street, and I had to run for my life." Then he went to his bedroom.

About ten o'clock the next morning his landlady heard the lodger go to the bathroom, and she took that opportunity to go into her lodger's bedroom and have a look round. He had lighted a fire himself, and on the hearth she saw.

REMAINS OF BURNT LINEN.

The bag was on a chair by the side of the bed. She opened it, and in it she saw a long and curiously shaped knife.

The landlady was so alarmed that she went off at once to the institution at which her husband was engaged. On her way she caught sight of the newspaper placards. Two women had been found in the early hours of the morning murdered and mutilated in a way which left no doubt that the murderer was Jack the Ripper. She told the story of her discovery in the lodger's room to the professor, who returned at once with her to the house to make a personal investigation before communicating with the police. When they reached the house the lodger had taken his belongings and had gone. He had left a fortnight's rent, and a short note. "As I do not care to remain with you 'under notice' I have thought it better to leave at once."

The professor hurried off to the police-station and told his story. Every search was made for the missing lodger, but without success, and shortly afterwards another murder was committed. Then came the last in Miller's-court, and after that the information in the possession of Scotland Yard left very little doubt in the official mind as to

WHO JACK REALLY WAS.

He committed suicide while the police were looking for him, and the finding of his body in the Thames put an end to all further official search for him. The real Jack was an insane doctor named D * * * * *, who had been in a lunatic asylum and had escaped. He was a homicidal maniac whose friends, alarmed at his disappearance, had communicated with Scotland Yard and given a full description of him.

Several women in Whitechapel, of the class Jack selected his victims from, when shown the photograph the friends left with the police, declared that it was exactly like a man whom they had seen about in the neighbourhood on the nights the crimes had been committed. Two of them declared that he had spoken to them. The body of the man was found in the Thames a month after the murderer's last crime. And the body had been a month in the water.

It was when these facts came to my knowledge that I put away the document, the landlady of the mysterious lodger had left with me. I accepted, as everybody who knew the facts has accepted, the police theory that

JACK HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED.

and there was no useful purposes to be served in following up any other "clue." The "revelation" made to me by the landlady who thought she had had Jack beneath her roof was brought vividly to my mind by the thrilling story of "The Lodger" in the "Daily Telegraph."

STORIES OF THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

NARROW ESCAPE AND SOME INCIDENTS.

A few days after the commencement of the siege of Delhi (writes Colonel Sir E. T. Thackeray in the "Cornhill Magazine") I was ordered to take a party of about a hundred unarmed coolies, a few native sappers, three non-commissioned officers, and six elephants to Metcalfe's house to clear the ground around, and to destroy some walls around the picquet which was stationed at this spot.

Metcalfe's house, which had been the residence of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the Commissioner of Delhi, was a large building surrounded by a beautiful park. It was situated on the right bank of the Jumna, about half-way between the ridge and the city.

After the massacre of Europeans in May the house had been gutted, the valuable library, and all the furniture and effects plundered and destroyed by the mutineers. I had explained to the sergeant in charge of the elephants that on arriving at the entrance to the park he should take the turning to the left, and we started as it was getting dusk.

I rode at the head of the little party, and on arriving at the park gates turned to the left with the sappers and coolies.

After going some distance towards Metcalfe's house I halted the party and galloped back to the gates. It was very dark, and I could see or hear nothing of the elephants. I then conjectured that the sergeant in charge must have tarried somewhat behind, and had not been able to see that we had turned to the left through the gates, and, in fact, that at that moment he must be quietly walking along the road towards the enemy's picquets at Ludlow Castle about 300 yards distant.

I galloped in the darkness in the direction of Ludlow Castle, and was only just in time. The sergeant was calmly walking along the road to destruction with the six elephants, and their mahouts, and some of the coolies.

I touched him on the shoulder, and turned him round without speaking. The enemy's advance post at Ludlow Castle could not then have been more than eighty yards distant, but the night was very dark and they heard no sound. We got back to the park, and reached Metcalfe's house safely.

The mutineers used our bugle calls, and frequently came out to fight wearing their red coats. The buttons on the uniforms of the corpses bore the number of the regiments that had mutinied.

The work of the artillery in the batteries at this time was most arduous. One man was told off to watch for the flash of the enemy's gun and when he saw the flash from the batteries he shouted "Down!" and every one closed up under the shelter of the parapet.

The most dangerous part was getting into the batteries, as the enemy had constructed a battery on the right of our position, at a place called the Eed Gurh, from which their shot enfiladed the ridge, the shot and shell crashing along the ridge and striking down anyone who happened to be exposed.

One shot fired from this battery entered the doorway of Hindoo Rao's house and killed an officer, Lieutenant Wheatley, and eight men of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment, and wounded seven men. After this a large earthen traverse was thrown up in front of the doorway, which stopped the shot from entering the building.

The Goorkha Regiment (Sirmoor Battalion) made use of the upper story of Hindoo Rao's house as a hospital. I remember one of the Goorkha officers asking me to have some dinner with him one evening. While we were eating there was a tremendous crash in the upper story. The officer merely remarked that there was a shot upstairs, and a dead Goorkha soldier was carried past us a few minutes afterwards.

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

Britons are surprised that the American woman does not agitate more for political and social rights, says "T. P's Weekly." One reason is that she has got them already. In this country a woman may not practice as a solicitor. In America she may be a Judge. A woman Judge lives in Chicago. Her name is Mary Margaret Bartelme, and she heads the Court for Delinquent Girls. She is a Chicagoan by birth, and was educated in the public schools. She graduated from the Law School of North-Western University in 1894 and took up general practice, specialising in probate law. In 1897 she was appointed Public Guardian of Cook County by Governor Tanner. She resigned this position upon her appointment to her present plac

A PRACTICAL ADMINISTRATOR.

She is still comparatively young and, according to the New York "Times," has a keenly intellectual face, sensitive, sympathetic, and serious. "She is perhaps a trifle oldfashioned in appearance," the same authority proceeds, "dresses plainly and neatly, and is certainly oldfashioned in her ideals and her outlook on life." Girls who have "gone wrong" appear before Miss Bartelme from day to day. She treats them with never-failing high-mindedness, and tries to impress upon them that she is their friend, not their enemy. "In nine out of ten cases," she observes, "these young girls are more sinned against than sinning. They are not criminal. They are, as a rule, poor deluded creatures too young to have an adequate conception of the tragedy upon which they have stumbled."

SENATE AND SANITATION.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson is a member of the Colorado Senate. She used to be an "anti," although a school teacher. But becoming interested in civic and social reform she changed her views. She has got a Minimum Wage Bill through, and specialises in labour conditions. Miss Chadsey, of Cleveland, is head of the Bureau of Sanitation. The Sanitary Police of Cleveland are uniformed officers who carry revolvers and enjoy all the powers of the usual policeman; but their mission is unique. They are employees not of the Police Department, but of the Department of Health. Their job is to keep Cleveland clean. She went to school at the University of Chicago, where she specialised in social work. She took a Carnegie fellowship and studied at first hand the social organisations of some of the Western industries. She went out to the silk industries of New Jersey and of Pennsylvania, made a report on the homeless women in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and made special studies of waitresses and department store girls. Mrs. J. B. Harriman is a member of the Industrial Commission. She is another of the women who prove that there is work for both sexes in public life. They occupy official posts and do their work in the same way as their husbands and brothers.

A LION'S CHARGE.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIENCES.

THE SWING OF TAIL.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in "Scribner's Magazine" describes how a lion charges.

If a man on horseback gallops too close behind a fleeing lion (he says) it may whip round and charge him without a moment's pause.

But when brought to bay, and when the hunter is some distance off, the lion usually spends some little time in threatening and in working itself up to the final pitch of fury.

It stands erect, the head held lower than the shoulders, the tail lashing from side to side, and all the time it growls hoarsely, the lips drawn down over the teeth like those of an angry bear, or, more rarely, drawn back in a prodigious snarl.

When just on the point of charging, the tail is usually thrown stiffly up two or three times, and if it changes its course during the charge the tail is slewed to one side like a rudder. The animal may break into a gallop at once, or it may begin by trotting with the tail erect.

THE PACE.

One of the lionesses that charged us came on with occasional great bounds; but all the other lions galloped like huge dogs.

The pace is very rapid for one or two hundred yards; a horse which is standing but a hundred yards distant may be caught before it has time to get into a full gallop.

Usually the lion, when it does charge, charges with the utmost determination; and it is more apt to charge when brought to bay on horseback than in any other kinds of hunting; but it is also comparatively easy to kill under these conditions, for it advances from some distance in open country upon a man fully prepared and expectant. Moreover, it is much more easily killed or crippled than is the case with the heavier kinds of dangerous game.

A fair shot, who is cool-headed and has a good rifle, ought under these conditions to be reasonably certain of stopping the lion before it can get to close quarters.

Occasionally, if a man stands stock-still, even with an empty gun, a lion after running straight at him will at the last moment swerve; this is not ordinarily true, however; but if of two men together one runs when the lion is close it will usually seize the runner. When it comes to close quarters it may rear and strike with its fore paws, but far more often it runs in on all fours, like a dog, knocks the man down as it seizes him, and then lies on him, using the claws to hold him and doing the killing with its great fangs.

"INSTINCT FOR THE JUGULAR."

If it seizes him by the throat or head he is killed instantly, but in the hurly-burly of the melay the beast seems to lose somewhat of its "instinct for the jugular" and bites repeatedly at any part that is nearest—arm, leg, side, or chest.

In consequence, if help is at hand, the lion can usually be killed or driven off before it has killed the man; although the latter may die of his wounds later.

While in East Africa we met many more men who had been badly bitten and clawed by lions, but who had recovered, then we heard of men who had been killed by them or who had died of their wounds. The wounds should be cauterised at once, to avoid blood-poisoning, as the lion's teeth and claws often seem to contain some poisonous element, perhaps minute particles of dead matter.

Moreover, the lion often bites deep, and with closed jaws pulls the muscle loose from the bone, thus causing the deep-seated tears which become sources of corruption. Finally, the shock of the bite is tremendous, the full muscular power of the great jaws being brought into play. Many men die from the shock. On the other hand, it so numbs them that at the moment little pain is felt. I saw a dozen men who had been bitten. One, on whom the lion had lain for some time being him, had suffered much; all the others assured me that at the time, and for several minutes afterwards, they did not suffer at all. The process of healing is long and painful. The of the men who are not killed outright but who die from lion wounds die from blood-poisoning several days after being mauled, and not directly from the mauling.

DYING BITE.

The hunter should never go near a lion until it is dead, and even when it is on the point of death he should not stand near nor approach its head from in front; for a lion at its last gasp will summon all its energies for one final attack, flinging itself on the man who has thus incautiously approached it, especially if it can see him, and spending its last dying moments in biting him.

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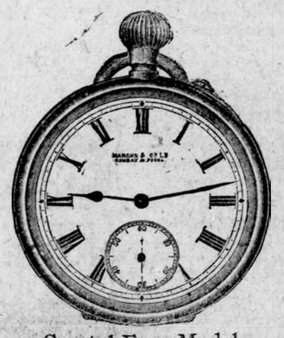

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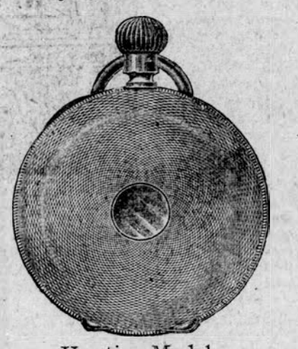

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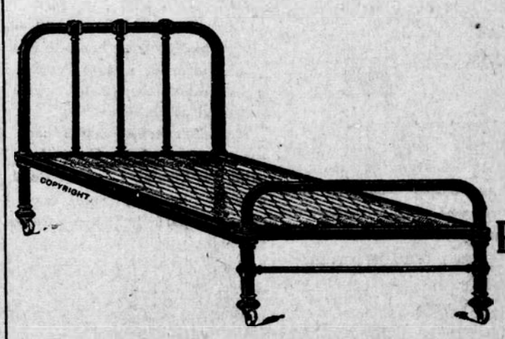

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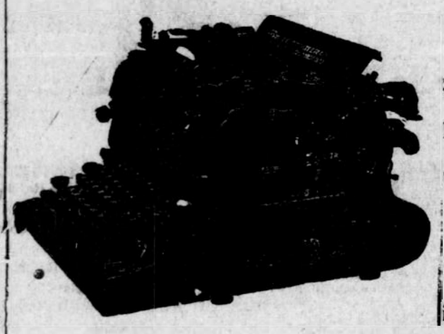

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Printed and published by BRUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.